The Bombay Gazette.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCIPTION.

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

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Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

FORBES—March 8th, at Ahmednugger, the wife of Captain C. H. H. Forbes, 14th Regiment N. I., of a son.

McKENZIE—March 2nd, at Kurrachee, the wife of Robert McKenzie, Esq., of a son.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE splendid A. 1 Aberdeen owned ship ROWENA, Captain GEORGE BILTON, has the greater part of her cargo engaged, and will have immediate despatch. For rates of freight apply to

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,
Agents for Captain BILTON.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 3rd March 1864.

FOR LONDON.

(TO SAIL IN MARCH.)

MESSRS. DUNBAR'S favourite Passenger Ship SALAMANCA, 861 Tons, N. N. per Register, G. M. LIVESAY, Commander, has very superior accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents Ship *Salamanca*, and Owners or to Capt. LIVESAY,
Bombay, 16th February 1864.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam-ship SALSETTE, 1,490 Tons and (400 H. P.,) Captain H. W. KING, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 10 A.M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Thursday the 10th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.
P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Bombay, 7th March, 1864.

N.B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after 2 P.M. on Thursday the 10th inst.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Blank Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO POINT DE GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam-ship JEDDO, 1,630 Tons and (450 H. P.,) Captain J. G. GRIBBLE, will be despatched for the above ports on MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 9 A.M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Thursday, the 10th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium not in the ship on the 10th instant.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.
P. and O.S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 7th March, 1864.

N. B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and Receipts should be in Office by noon of Saturday, the 12th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Blank Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship GOVERNOR, HIGGINSON, 800 tons, (160 H. P.,) Captain BEYTS, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Mails, Passengers and Cargo twelve hours after arrival of the Overland Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) will despatch a Steamer to the Persian Gulf on the 25th March, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, touching at Kurrachee, Guadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah, also Linga if sufficient inducement offer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABR COAST, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

(Touching at Colombo should sufficient inducement offer.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship INDIA, 1040 Tons, 250 H. P., Captain CREIG, will be despatched on TUESDAY the 15th instant, at noon, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo for Calcutta, touching at Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Tuticorin, Madras, Coconada, and Bimlipatam.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N.B—Passengers for Madras can land at Calicut and proceed from thence by Rail.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE S. S. PIONEER, J. WOOLLEY, Commander, will be despatched as above, on WEDNESDAY the 16th instant, at 5 P. M.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VANWULLEN, Commander, will leave for the above Port MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 10 A. M.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the office.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch a Steamer from Bombay to Surat every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and from Surat to Bombay every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, as follows:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT.

Friday	11th March	MAHARAJ	at 6 P. M.
Tuesday	15th „	TELEGRAPH	at 2 P. M.
Friday	18th „	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 6 P. M.
Tuesday	22nd „	TELEGRAPH	at 6 P. M.
Friday	25th March	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 6 P. M.
Tuesday	29th „	TELEGRAPH	at 2 P. M.
Friday	1st April	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 4 P. M.
Tuesday	5th „	MAHARAJ	at 6 P. M.
Friday	8th „	TELEGRAPH	at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.

Friday	11th March	TELEGRAPH	at 2 P. M.
Tuesday	15th „	MAHARAJ	at 4 P. M.
Friday	18th „	TELEGRAPH	at 8 P. M.
Tuesday	22nd „	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 11 A. M.
Friday	25th March	TELEGRAPH	at 2 P. M.
Tuesday	29th „	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 4 P. M.
Friday	1st April	TELEGRAPH	at 7 P. M.
Tuesday	5th „	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 11 A. M.
Friday	8th „	MAHARAJ	at 2 P. M.

For Passage rates of Freight &c., apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 9th March 1864.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN TWICE A MONTH.

STEAM FROM COCHIN TO BOMBAY TWICE A MONTH.

(Calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Karwar, Compta, Mangalore, Cannanore, and Calicut.)

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch Steamers as following to the Malabar Coast twice a Month:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY.

Saturday	19th March	MAHARAJ	at 6 P. M.
Friday	8th April	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 6 P. M.
Wednesday	20th April	MAHARAJ	at 6 P. M.
Thursday	5th May	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 6 P. M.
Friday	20th May	MAHARAJ	at 6 P. M.
Wednesday	8th June	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM COCHIN.

Friday	11th March	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 5 P. M.
Friday	25th March	MAHARAJ	at 5 P. M.
Wednesday	13th April	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 5 P. M.
Monday	25th April	MAHARAJ	at 5 P. M.
Wednesday	10th May	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 5 P. M.
Thursday	26th May	MAHARAJ	at 5 P. M.
Wednesday	15th June	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 5 P. M.

For Passage, rates of Freight apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 8th February 1864.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The *Montrose*, Captain P. McIntyre, having arrived from Glasgow, is now ready to discharge, and Consignees are requested to send off BOATS without delay for their Goods, failing which the same will be landed at their expense and risk, and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any package after having left the Ship's deck.

LYON BROTHERS & Co.
Agents for Owners of the *Montrose*.
Bombay, 19th February 1864.

BASSETT & Co. having disposed of their business have and do hereby authorize, MR. WILLIAM WALKER, G. I. P. R., to collect all their outstanding debts.—Bombay, 31st December 1863.

NOTICE.—We have this day commenced business as Merchants and Manufacturers Agents.

TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.
Bombay, 12th February 1864.

TO WOOL DEALERS.—TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co., being well acquainted with the Woollen Manufacturers in Yorkshire and the West of England, are prepared to receive consignments of the Raw Material.

A LADY wishes to recommend a highly respectable European FEMALE to any Family or Lady returning to England *via* the Cape or Overland. Apply to the Manager of this Journal.

27th February 1864.

MESSRS. G. PHILLIPS & Co., having Agents in the London, Liverpool, and French Markets, are prepared to execute Commissions and receive Consignments for the same.

2, Hummum Street, Bombay, 1st March 1864.

ALL CLAIMS against the vessels of the late Anglo-Chinese Squadron to be sent in for settlement on or before the 9th inst., to CAPTAIN D. CRUIKSHANK, Steamer *Kiangsoo*, off the Apollo Bunder.

Bombay, 3rd March 1864.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank of Bombay will receive Fixed Deposits for three months certain, allowing Interest thereon at the rate of nine per cent. per annum, until further notice.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES BLAIR, Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 2nd March 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—NOTICE is hereby given, that those Shares will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Bank on which the 4th Call has not been paid into this Office on or before MONDAY the 14th instant.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.
Bombay, 4th March 1864.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that unless the amount of the Third and Fourth Calls payable on Shares of this Bank, together with interest thereon, at the rate of nine per cent. per annum, from the days on which such Calls were respectively payable until payment be paid on or before 4 o'clock P.M. of the 15th day of March, instant, at the Bank's Office, in Medow Street, the Shares in respect of which allottees or duly registered transferees shall have failed to pay such Calls and interest within the time and at the place aforesaid, will be liable to be forfeited in manner provided by the Company's Articles of Association.

By order of the Board of Directors,
Bombay, 5th March 1864. J. GORDON, Manager.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

ધી ઓરીએનટલ શીપઓનીગ એશોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

धी ओरियंटल शिपओनींग आसोशियेषन लिमीटेड.

NOTICE.—THIRD CALL OF Rs. 250 PER SHARE.—The Shareholders of the Association are requested to pay into the Central Bank of Western India, the 3rd Call of Rs. 250 per Share, on or before the 1st of April next, after which date, Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on over-due Call, and the Shares will become liable to forfeiture.

S. P. FRAMJEE,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Association's Office No. 31, Meadow Street.
Bombay, 25th February 1864.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED).—THIRD CALL OF Rs. 50 PER SHARE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Shareholders in this Company are required to pay a Third Call of Rupees fifty (50) per Share into the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, on or before THURSDAY, the 24th March, instant, failing which, Interest will be charged on all such unpaid Calls at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum until further notice.

By order,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.
Bombay, 3rd March 1864.

TO THE SHERIFF OF BOMBAY.

SIR,—We have the honor to request that you will be so good as to call a PUBLIC MEETING in the Town Hall, for the purpose of testifying to the Honorable JUGGONATH SUNKERSETT the grateful esteem in which he is held by his countrymen for his services on their behalf during a period of more than the third of a century.—We have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servants,

Jemsetjee Jejeebhoy.
Rustomjee Jemsetjee Jejeebhoy.
Arthur J. Lewis.
David Sassoon.
Framjee Nusserwanjee.
M. Stovell.
Cawasjee Jehangeer.
Premabhoy Hemabhoy.
T. Leith.
Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama.
Cursetjee Furdoonjee.
Mangaldass Nathoobhoy.
Jaisingbhoy Huttasing.
Sorabjee Jemsetjee Jejeebhoy.
Ardeseer Hormusjee.
Candass Narondass.
Ardeseer Cursetjee Dady.
Bomanjee Jejeebhoy.
John Peet.
H. Giraud.
Byramjee Hormusjee Cama.
Byramjee Jejeebhoy.
Vurjeewandass Mahdowdass.
A. F. Wallace.
Arthur Huson.
J. F. Hore.
Maneckjee Cursetjee.
H. E. Leeke.
Homejee Cursetjee Dady.
Bomanjee Framjee Cama.
W. Bickersteth.
John Wilson.
Currumchund Premchund.
Huttasing Kesrising.
A. M. Gubbay.
Dadabhai Naoroji.
J. Blair.
G. Birdwood.
R. Angus.
E. Heycock.
D. J. Kennelly.
Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee.
J. R. Ballingall.
Cumlapat Gopall.
H. J. Marsden.
Dinshaw Manockjee.
Sorabjee Jehangeer.
Kursondass Mahdowdass.
R. T. Price.
F. L. Brown.
Braz Fernandez.
Veljee Mallo.
E. W. Barnett.
Kessowjee Naik.
R. Knight.
Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit.
M. Mull.
Purshotumdass Pranjewandass.
Dhunjeebhoy Framjee.
Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy.
Campbell Keir.
Shapoorjee Dhunjeebhoy.
N. Spencer.
Merwanjee Framjee Panday.
J. F. Spencer.
Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee.
Bhaw Daji.
E. W. West.
Bhugwandass Purshotumdass.
James Taylor.
Ghellabhoy Puddomsey.
Tricumjee Veljee.
J. F. Hutchinson.
Calliandass Mohundass.
Cowasjee Manockjee.
W. B. Fellows.
A. Viegas.
Bhasker Soonderjee.
Premchund Roychund.
R. Morgan.
Manockjee Cursetjee Jemsetjee.
Cowasjee Cursetjee Jemsetjee.
Alladinbhoy Hubibbhoy.
Dadabhoy Rustomjee.
Byramjee Nanabhoy Framjee.
N. B. Mody.
Hormusjee Bomanjee.
Vullubjee Tulsidass.
Ragoonath Narayan.
Wassoodew Pandoorang.
Vinayekrow Hurrichund.
Jejeebhoy Jehangeer.
Muncherjee Merwanjee Narelwalla.
Dadoba Pandoorang.
Edaljee Bomanjee.
Dinshawjee Jemsetjee Furdoonjee.
Pestonjee Dadabhoy.
Jejeebhoy Dhunjeebhoy.
Byramjee Manockjee.
Urbham Nursey.
Currumsey Nagjee.
Shojawoodeen Tyabjee.
Sumsoodeen Tybajee.
Sewjee Veljee.
Govind Girthur.
Ravaghur Cooverghur.
Govind Balcrustna.
Hurrichund Sadasewjee.
Dossabhoy Framjee.
Pallonjee Dorabjee Ranjee.
Morarbhoy Vizbocundass.
Dwarkadass Vussonjee.
Mathoradass Lowjee.
Cursondass Vullubdass.
Veerchund Deepchund.
D. Byramjee.
Tricumjee Luckmechund.
Triboovandass Nathobhoy.
Vizbocandass Hurribhoy.
Jugonnath Hemraj.
Cullianjee Sewjee.
Vundravan Purshotumdass.
M. S. Gubbay.
Muncherjee Hormusjee.
Merwanjee Jemsetjee.
Gungaram Doolubram.
Cawasjee Pestonjee Framjee.
Jejeebhoy Dhunjeebhoy Shroff.
Khaky Puddomsey.
Purbodass Goredass.
Kesowjee Jadowjee.
J. R. Quadros.
E. B. Pireira.
Sorabjee Jehangeer.
Francis Pereira.
Sorabjee Fromruz.
Cursetjee Dhunjeebhoy.
Purbodass Moolchund.
Motechund Nathosa.
Lullobhoy Vadylall.
Mugunchund Sankla.
Khoshalbhoy Moolchund.
Rowchund Amolia.
Bhoychund Joonka.
Lullobhoy Manocklall.
Nathobhoy Amerchund.
Parbath Jetsey.
Saganbhoy Munsookbhoy.
Sarabhoy Munsookbhoy.
Omed Hocumchund.
Omed Roopchund.
Tulsedass Nursedass.
Vusonjee Cursonjee.
Javerchund Maneckchund.
Khatao Khemjee.
Goculdass Mahdowjee.
Canjee Parbath.
Jewraj Ruttonsey.
Shamjee Hemraj.
Omersey Veljee.
Mooljee Dhunjee.
Vurdman Poonsey.
M. R. Quadros.
Javerchund Atmaram.
Nurotumdass Mahdowdass.
Purshotumdass Mohundass.
Hormusjee Dhunjeebhoy Ghista.
Ruttonjee Roopjee.
Jugjeewan Hemjee.
Otumchund Manockchund.
Veerchund Currumchund.
Bhoychund Jugjewan.
Tribovan Jugjewan.
Lulloobhoy Purbodass.
Chatraboojj Hassaria.
Ramjee Jetta.
Veljee Naron.
Callianjee Khemjee.
Chotabhoy Motechund.
Lullobhoy Panachund.
Nathoobhoy Doolubram.
Nagindass Premchund.
Culliandass Joita.
Govindlall Vizboocan.
Jettabhoy Luckmechund.
Bhugwandass Hurruckchund.
Chonilal Dalcharam.
Moolchund Purshotum.
Tarachund Sobagchund.
Becher Manchund.
Damer Sagan.
Roychund Sankla.
Heerjee Zeena.
Munsookbhoy Bhugobhoy.
Purbobhoy Nagerdass.
Kursondass Luckmedass.
Bhogilal Chonilal.
Naronbhoy Tapidass.
Naronjee Huriprasad.
Vullubdass Kemchund.
Venechund Hemchund.
Damodurdass Ramdass.
Hemchund Motechund.
Tulsidass Sankla.
Aberchund Panachund.
Rowchund Manockchund.
Dalpatbhoy Bhugobhoy.
Jetta Pragjee.
Golabchund Sobagchund.
Dossabhoy Dhunjebhoy.
Byramshaw Dhunjebhoy.
Manockjee Burjorjee.

Bombay, 25th February 1864.

In compliance with the above Requisition, I convene a PUBLIC MEETING of the Inhabitants of Bombay to be held in the Town Hall on WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at half-past 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

G. C. M. BIRDWOOD, Sheriff.
Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 5th March 1864.

NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all Claims against the French Ship *Marie Nelie*, Captain ANGEBEAN, must be sent before the 9th instant, to the office of Messrs. S. TYABJEE & Co., Agents for Captain and Owners.

NOTICE.—Tenders addressed to the Mint Master will be received up to the 20th March, for the construction of two Rooms and a Stronghold at the Mint.

Drawings, &c., may be seen at the Mint.

BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN (LIMITED.)—The rate of INTEREST allowed by the Bank on short date deposits, subject to 15 day's notice of withdrawal, will be FIVE PER CENT. per annum until further notice.

W. F. WESCHE, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 25th February 1864.

NOTICE TO SHIP-MASTERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, &c.—Timber of every description, Masts, Spars, Teakwood, Jungle Wood, and all kinds of Planks, Deals, Battan, Pine and other kinds of Timber, at moderate prices. Apply to BOMANJEE RUTTONJEE, Warree Bunder.

THE following Passages are required:—

From Bombay to the Cape of Good Hope.

For three time-expired men of H. M.'s Military Service.

From Bombay to Singapore.

For eight time-expired Convicts.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 7th March 1864.

NASIK MEAT MARKET.—At the request of several families, the Manager will, if patronised by a majority of the European residents on Malabar Hill and Breach Candy, send a horse cart round each morning for the delivery of meat at private houses. A book will be delivered to each house, and it is particularly requested that the orders for the next day may be entered at the time of delivery of the meat for the day previous. Monthly payments. The delivery will commence from the 1st proximo. HENRY McDERMOT, Manager.

Girgaum Road, opposite China Bazar, or Nasik Meat Market, 7th March 1864.

AUCTION OF RAILWAY IRON.—Under instructions received from Messrs. Finlay & Co. the undersigned will sell by Public Auction on account of the concerned, on TUESDAY the 15th proximo, the undermentioned RAILWAY IRON, landed ex *Rob Roy*, and now lying at Keamaree, viz:—

1,540 Iron Rails.
26 Round Bars.
1,294 Flat Iron Bars.
11,009. Fishing Plates.

TERMS.

Purchasers to pay a deposit of 25 per cent. at the time of sale, the balance of purchase money to be paid, and delivery taken within 15 days thereafter.

The Iron will be on account, and at the risk and expense of purchasers from and after the time of sale.

Kurrachee, 22nd Feb. 1864. M. BRUCE, Auctioneer.

NAVIGATION AND LOCAL MARINE BOARD EXAMINATION.—The undersigned (who holds a Certificate (Extra) of Competency from the Board of Trade) having his Mornings from 7 to 10, and Evenings from 5 to 8, unoccupied, is prepared to give LESSONS IN NAVIGATION, and to perpare Candidates for Marine Board Examinations in accordance with the Regulations of the Board of Trade.

Testimonials can be seen on application.

References kindly permitted to:—

Captain J. W. YOUNG, C.B. (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Bombay Marine.
Captain W. C. BARKER, (late I.N.,)
Master Attendant.
Captain G. T. ROBINSON, (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Floating Barteries.
Captain HAYMAN, Shipping Master.
Captain DIXON, Lloyd's Surveyor.

☞ Shipmasters' Chronometers carefully tested and rates determined for them if required. J. WILLIAMS,
5. Bake House Lane, Fort. Late Masret R.N. & I.N.

BENSON'S WATCHES AND CLOCKS WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, BY SPECIAL APPOINTMEN TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Opinions of the London Press upon Benson's Great Clock and Watches in the Exhibition, 1862.

"As a sample of English clock-work on a large scale, the works of this are probably the finest finished that have ever been seen in this country. No Chronometer could be fitted with more perfect or carefully-adjusted mechanism."—*Times*, June 11, 1862.

"A triumph of ingenuity."—*Telegraph*, March 31, 1862.

"A more splendid and exquisitely finished piece of mechanism we have never seen."—*Standard*, June 17, 1862.

"Some of them are of great beauty; and if the English watch-trade only follow up with the same spirit and success this first attempt to compete with foreigners in decorative watches, there seems to be no reason why we should not get the trade entirely into our own hands."—*Times*, June 28, 1862.

"Ranged around the base of the clock were the Watches which Mr. Benson exhibited, and which have been universally admired for the beauty and elegance of the designs engraved upon them. The movements are of the finest quality which the art horology is at present capable of producing. The clock and watches were objects of great attraction, and well repaid the trouble of an inspection."—*Illustrated London News*, November 8, 1862.

WATCHES—Adapted for every class, climate, and country, wholesale and retail, Chronometer, Duplex, Lever, Horizontal, Vertical, Repeating, Centre Seconds, Keyless, Astronomical, Reversible, and Chronograph, from 200 guineas to 3 guineas.

CLOCKS.—Drawing Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Library, Hall, Staircase, Bracket, Carriage, Chime, Musical, Astronomical, Church, Turret, Stable, Railway, Post-Office, Shop, Warehouse, Office, or Counting-house, from 1,000 guineas to £1 1s. each.

BENSON'S LONDON MADE WATCHES.	GOLD CASES. Open Face. £ s.	GOLD CASES. Hunters. £ s.	SILVER CASES. Open Face. £ s.	SILVER CASES. Hunters. £ s.
Patent Lever, jewelled	12 12	15 15	5 5	6 6
Do. do. 4 jewels	16 16	19 19	7 10	8 10
Do. do. finely finished, 6 jewels	19 19	23 0	8 10	9 10
Do. do. extra, 8 jewels	24 0	27 0	9 10	10 10
¾ Plate Lever, jewelled	15 15	18 18	9 9	10 10
Do. do. 6 jewels	19 19	23 0	10 10	11 11
Do. do. 8 jewels	24 0	27 0	12 12	13 13
Do. do. extra 10 jewels	28 0	32 0	17 17	18 18
Do. do. do.	32 0	36 0	21 0	23 0

BENSON'S INDIAN WATCH.—A first class London made Lever Compensation-balance, adjusted for hot climates:—Silver Cases, Open Face....£11 11 0 Hunters....£12 12 0 Gold Cases, Open Face....£25 0 0 Hunters....£30 0 0

FOREIGN WATCHES WARRANTED—Silver Cases, at £3 3s., £4 4s., £5. 5s., £6 6s. each.

Ditto—Gold Cases, £5 5s., £7 7s., £9 9s., £12 12s.

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W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE.—The Undersigned has just received the following SELECT WINES, &c., from the well-known house of ACTON & WORTHINGTON of Dublin:—

Sparkling HOCK, Superior	at per doz.	Rs.	40
Do. MOSELLE	do.	„	36
SHERRY, Superior Pale dry	do.	„	30
Do. Excellent Golden	do.	„	28
Do. Excellent Pale	do.	„	26
PORT, Old, very superior	do.	„	30
GUINESS' STOUT, in cases of four Dozen Quarts	do.	„	8
FROM BORDEAUX DIRECT.			
MADEIRA, a Select Wine	do.	Rs.	28
RED HERMITAGE, Burgundy	do.	„	25
St. GEORGE, Do.	do.	„	22
CLARET, good Dinner Wine	do.	„	24
Do. do. Breakfast do.	do.	„	20
Do. do. do.	do.	„	18
Do. do. ST. ESTEPHE (Bombay bottled)	do.	„	15
OLD COGNAC, superior	do.	„	25

☞ Orders for the above promptly executed. Apply to Forbes Street, 9th July 1863. ALBERT VINAY.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.

(LATE R. TODD, AND JAMES ADELPHI, LONDON.)

MESSRS. CARDWELL PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz. Rs.	
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	40	0
Do. „ a Crown	30	0
Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21	0
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40	0
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown	30	0
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	23	0
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29	0
Do. Golden, Do.	29	0
Do. Dry and Light Pale White Seal	29	0
Do. Green Seal	29	0
Do. Red Seal	33	0
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33	0
Claret Light Capsule,	15	0
Do. Yellow Seal	23	0
Do. Red Do. Pints	17	0
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32	0
Port, Black Seal	26	0
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34	0
Do. Brand a Crown	24	0
Old Tom, Red Seal	18	0
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18	0

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 20th May 1863.

In consequence of the greatly increased value of Sherry during the past year, and the further advance now made in Spain upon this Wine, Messrs. Tod-Heatly & Co. are obliged from and after this date to raise their quotations to the above rates, 15th February 1864.

WINE, SPIRIT, AND BEER PRICE LIST,

SHERIES—				
Black Seal...Amontillado	per dozen		Rs.	36
Red...Pale Dry		„	„	30
Bronze do. / White do. Good Dinner Wines		„	„	24
Brown do. / Yellow do.		„	„	22
MADEIRA, very old		„	„	42
PORT—				
Black Seal—Matured Fruity.	Quarts	„	„	30
Do. Do.	Pints	„	„	15
Red Seal	Quarts	„	„	24
Do.	Pints	„	„	43
CLARET—				
Chateaux Margeaux		„	„	34
Do. Leoville		„	„	28
St. Julien		„	„	22
Medoc		„	„	16
Do.	Pints	„	„	9
CHAMPAGNE—				
Superior quality, Grisler's		„	„	45
Do. Do. Do.	Pints	„	„	24
Do. Do. Cunliffs		„	„	45
Do. Do. Do.	Pints	„	„	24
Do. Do. De St. Marecaux & Co.'s		„	„	41
Do. Do. Do.	Pints	„	„	24
Do. Do. A. De Paul's	Quarts	„	„	40
Do. Do. Do.	Pints	„	„	24
HOCK—				
Sparkling and Still Moselle (By Deinhard and Jordan)		„	„	39
HOCK / MOSELLE	Pints	„	„	20
NOYEAU, VERMOUTH, ABYSINTH.				
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE	Quarts	„	„	21
Do. Do. Do.	Pints	„	„	12
CURACOA		„	„	42
MARASCHINO		„	„	42
CHERRY BRANDY	Pints	„	„	18
SPIRITS—				
Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30				
RUM ...Fine old Jamaica		„	„	20
GIN—OLD TOM...S. Booth & Co.		„	„	21
Do. Do. Do.	Pints	„	„	12
HOLLAND GIN in Square Bottles		„	„	24
KINAHAN'S L. L. WHISKEY		„	„	21
ORANGE BITTERS..in Stopped Bottles	Quarts	„	„	18
Do. Do. Do.	Pints	„	„	10
CHERRY CORDIAL Do.	Pints	„	„	14
GINGER BRANDY Do.	Pints	„	„	11
Do. Cordial Do.	Quarts	„	„	21

BEER AND STOUT.

Allsopp's Beer in Quarts and Pints Country-bottled.
Bass's Beer by Cameron and Saunders Quarts and Pints.
Tennent's Beer in Quarts and Pints.
Aitkins Falker's Beer in Quart and pints.
Allsopp's Beer by F. Friend and Co. in Quarts and Pints
Gunness's Stout in Quarts and Pints.
Barclay Perkins and Co.'s Stout in Quarts and Pints.
Tennent's Stout in Quarts and Pints.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on Dwelling and Warehouses within and outside the Fort Walls.

For particulars apply to
LECKIE & Co., Agents Sun Fire Office.

THE ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).

Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000.

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The undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company in Bombay, are prepared to accept Home ward risks on current terms.

MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co.

FOR SALE.

DUMPY LEVEL.—A first rate 14 inch Level by Elliot Bros. of 30 Strand, London, with tripod &c., complete. Apply to HERBERT & Co.

February 27th, 1864.

RULES, SCALES, PROTRACTORS, SPIRIT LEVEL, STAFFS,—RULERS, T. SQUARES, (all sizes), METALLIC WOVE MEASURING TAPES, 50, 66, and 100 feet each, TRACING PAPER & LINEN.

HERBERT & Co.

ALBUMS OF EVERY KIND.—Just unpacked, Albums for large Pictures, Prints or Photos, Postage Stamps, Cartes-de-visite, &c. Some of these Albums will be found of great value, their exterior finish being the nearest approach to perfect workmanship ever seen in Bombay.

HERBERT & Co.

COPYING PRESSES.—Just landed, a first-class selection of heavy and light made:—

Copying Presses, with London-made birch wood stands, fitted with drawers complete, a superior-made stand mounted with a best quality wrought iron Copying Press; machine planed bed, 15 inches by 10 inches clear, square thread, cut screw, with gun metal box and fittings. Rs. 125. Press alone can be had Rs. 100.

Copying Presses, large letter size, same quality as above, very strong and well-finished. Rs. 75.

Copying Presses, quarto size, good strong presses, adapted for light work, each. Rs. 50.

The above Presses have been just landed, and are perfectly new and sound.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co

LOYSEL'S PATENT-HYDROSTATIC TEA AND COFFEE URNS:—

	Patent Tin. Rs.	Copper Bronzed. Rs.	Britannia. Rs.	Electro Silver. Rs.
To hold one Pint	8	22	20	30
With measure	9	24	22	33
Extra strong	10	25	25	35
To hold two Pints	12	27	28	40
Superior	12	29	30	43
Improved Pattern	13	32	32	45
To hold three Pints	15	35	38	40
Registered	16	40	40	45
Extra strong	17	40	42	50
To hold four Pints	20	none	42	65
Superior	22	none	42	none
Extra measure	23	none	46	none
To hold six Pints	29	none	none	none
Extra filter	32	none	60	none

N. B.—The 6 pint Urn is admirably suited for use at Clubs, Messes, large Parties, Picnics among Saloon Passengers, &c.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

AMERICA.

Scale, 83 miles to an inch; size, 65 inches by 58 inches.

THE Continent of North America is becoming more than ever the scene of important events involving the general interests of the Civilized World. Questions of great moment affect its entire area, it is a luxury to be able to turn readily to a large and comprehensive Map; comprehensive enough to present a connected view of all the geographical incidents of any subject, in fact, of the whole continent, and, at the same time, large enough to embody essential details. An Atlas does not meet the case. At the same time, large maps are too expensive to be produced frequently, and thus no large General Map of North America can be obtained at present, unless it be very old or merely adapted for schools.

To provide for this want, the publication of this New Library Map has been undertaken, which will be found in all respects a work of the highest class. Price, fully colored and mounted, in Case, Rs. 45; in morocco case, Rs. 52: roller, varnished, Rs. 45; spring roller, Rs. 90.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

VALUABLE MECHANICAL TOYS, comprising groups of Birds in Trees with Butterflys, &c. al in motion and singing true to the life.

Panoramic views of Towns on the Rhine with Windmills; Railroads; Ships; Water-mills, &c. all movings;—beautifully painted and constructed in deep frames of exquisite workmanship; gold and glass.

Moveable Scenes Representing Water falls; Cavalcades and Processions; Cathedrals with real clocks striking the half hours—Baloons ascending, birds flying, ships sailing, soldiers' marching, &c. &c., all intended to convey an idea A real life in some of the prettiest places in Europe.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

CARTES DE VISIT.—Amongst numerous other portraits of eminent men and those celebrated for any peculiar gift or accomplishment HERBERT & Co. here enumerate a few of those that have been just received. To prevent disappointment an early inspection is solicited.

Price 12 Rupees per dozen. Plain.

Professor Airy.
Sir Archibald Alison.
Duke of Athol.
Duc d'Aumale.
Auber.
Marie Amelie.
Cardina Antonelli.
The Japanese Ambassadors at present in England.
Dr. Babington.
M. W. Balfe, Esq.
T. Benedict,
Sterndale Bennett.
Mons Berryer.
Sergeant Bodkin.
Rosa Bonheur.
Sir David Brewster.
Shirley Brooks.
Sir Benjamin Brodie.
The late I. K. Brunell.
Captain Burton.
Bruce, Lord Chief Justice.
Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer.
Rev. J. M. Bellew.
Baron Bunsen.
Sir James Brook.
Blondin.
Serjeant Ballantine.
John Bright.
Lord Brougham.
Sir John Burgoyne.
Louis Blanc.
Buckstone.
Mrs. Billington.
Mademoiselle Bressant.
Agnes Boucicault.
Duke of Buccleuch.
Sir James Bowring.
Lord Cowley.
Duke of Cambridge.
Duchess of Cambridge.
Princess Mary of Cambridge.
Richard Cobden.
Lord Cranworth.
Eliza Cook.
Michael Costa.
George Cruickshank, Esq.
Professor De Morgan.
Late Lord Canning.
The late Lady Canning.
Rev. Dr. Cumming.
Sir James Clerk.
Earl of Carlisle.
Miss Cottrell.
Madame Celeste.
T. P. Cooke.
Wilkie Collins.
Madame Carvalho.
Miss Kate Carson.
Duke of Devonshire
Duleep Singh the Maharajah
Earl Ducie.
Professor Donaldson.
Du Chaillu.
Lord Dufferin.
Alexandre Dumas.
Charles Dickens.
Mrs. C. Dickens.
Lord Dundreary.
Sir Herbert Edwards.
Sir Charles Eastlake.
Lord Elgin.
Paris Conference, comprising 14 original portraits (with key) of the Ambassadors of Europe.
Fairbairn, W.
Professor Faraday.
Fechter.
Count of Flanders.
W. P. Frith, R.A.
Princess Elizabeth of France, (from a picture in the Louvre) friend of Marie Antoinette.
Lord Gough.
Signor Giuglini.
W. E. Gladstone.
Miss Arabella Goddard.
Colonel Greathed.
General Sir Patrick Grant.
Dr. T. E. Gray.
Rev. C. Gresley.
Madame Grisi.
George Grote.
Guizot.
Signor Gordoni.
Sir Hope Grant.
Earl Granville.
Lord Ellenborough.
Lord Gomm.
Gibson, R. A.
Lord Grosvenor.
Duke of Hamilton
Duchess of Hamilton.
Charles Halle.
Haliburton, T.
Sir John Herschell.
Dr. Hofman.
Rev. Dr. Hook.
Thomas Hughes.
Professor Huxley,
D. D. Home.
Miss Heath.
The late Lord Herbert of Lee.
Haron Humboldt.
Mrs. S. C. Hall.
Miss Herbert.
General Sir John Inglis.
Captain Hope Johnstone.
Rev. Dr. Jelf.
The late Douglas Jerrold.
Mrs. Charles Kean.
Charles Kean, F.S.A.
Sir Fitzroy Kelly.
Kinglake.
Rev. Charles Kingsley.
Charles Knight.
Louis Kossuth.
Rev. Sheridan Knowles.
Princess Lamballe, (from a Picture in the Louvre) Friend of Marie Antoinette.
Lord Lansdowne.
Lord Lyndhurst.
H. W. Longfellow.
Sir John Lawrence.
Lady Lawrence.
Earl of Lucan.
A. H. Layard.
Mark Lemon.
Abraham Lincoln.
Dr. Livingstone.
Longfellow, H. W.
Sir C. Lyell.
John Leech.
Dr. W. Lawrence.
Mons. Lesseps.
Miss Lousia Leclercq.
Miss Carlotta Leclercq.
The late Lord Macaulay.
Daniel Maclise, R. A.
Duke of Manchester.
Duchess of Manchester.
Signor Mario.
Baron Martin.
Rev. Henry Melville
Meyerbeer.
T. E. Millais, R. A.
Count de Morny.
Countess de Morny.
Miss Fanny Marston.
Mazzini.
Baron Marochetti.
Rev. Hugh McNeil.
Rev. Dr. Manning.
Mrs. Alfred Mellon, formerly Miss Woolgar, of the English Stage.
Celine Monteian.
Charles Mathews.
Mrs. Charles Mathews.
Frank Mathews.
The late Genl Sir C. Napier.
The late Adm Sir C. Napier.
Ex-King of Naples.
Ex-Queen of Naples.
Miss Florence Nightingale.
Marquis of Normanby.
Lawrence Oliphant.
General Sir James Outram.
Professor Owen.
Bishop of Oxford.
The O'Donoghu.
Captain Sherard Osborne.
Miss Oliver.
Lord Palmerston.
Lord Palmerston at the age of 29; taken from an excellent portrait in oil, in his Lordship's possession.
Rev. Punshon.
Sir F. Pollock.
Late Sir Robert Peel and the Duke of Wellington.
The present Sir Robert Peel.
Colonel Peard.
Paris Conference comprising 14 original portraits, (with key of the Ambassadors of Europe.
Count Persigny.
Miss Louisa Pyne.
Madamoiselle Patti, in the celebrated "Shadow Song" from Dinorah, with three other Cartes of her favorite characters. These are specially interesting.
The late Madame Rachel.
Professor Ramsay.
Sims Reeves.
Madame Ristori.
Mr. F. Robson.
Signor Rossini.
Duchess of Roxburgh.
The Duke of Rutland.
The late Rev. F. W. Robertson of Brighton.
Rarey.
Earl Russell.
Duke of Richmond.
Roupell,
Lord Redcliffe.
Miss Ada Swanborough.
Madame Sherrington.
George A. Sala.
Sir Walter Scott.
Shakspeare.
Mr. Stirling.
Earl of Shrewsbury.
Tom Sayers.
Earl of Shaftesbury.
Countess of Shaftesbury.
General Sir C. Straubenze.
Mrs. Beecher Stowe.
Lindsay Sloper.
Stanley, Vocalist.
S. G. O.
The late Albert Smith.
The late Robert Stephenson.
Duchess of Sutherland.
Miss Carlotte Leclercq.
Miss Lousia Leclercq.
Sir Emerson Tennant.
Professor Tennant.
Miss Lydia Thompson.
Alfred Tennyson.
Thackery, W. M.
Mademoiselle Titiens.
Anthony Trollope.
F. M. Tupper.
Tom Taylor.
M. Thiers.
Tamberlik.
Professor Tyndall.
Signor Verdi.
V. Wallace.
Mrs. Windham.
Lord Westbury.
Duchess of Wellington
Professor Willis.
Sam Warren.
Spencer Walpole.
Rev. Dr. Whewell.
Professor Wheatstone.
General Windam.
Cardinal Wiseman.
Wagner.
Marie Wilton in four or five different characters.
General Williams, of Kars.
Dr. Trench.
Sir Charles Wood.
The late Rev. Dr. Wolff
Mrs. Yelverton.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—A Special General Meeting of the Members of the Bombay Club will take place at the Club Tents on the Esplanade on WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant at 4 P. M.

Due notice of the subject to be considered is exhibited in the Club Rooms.

J. REYNOLDS,
Honorary Secretary.
Bombay, 7th March 1864.

FOR SALE, a single seated BROUGHAM and pair of Grey HORSES and HARNESS. Apply to "T. W.," office of this Paper.

CONSIGNEES of the following goods pe *Burlington*, Captain HOWES, from Calcutta, viz :—

JMPC 18 bags Rice.
MV 8 bags Gram.
WHS 1 case Merchandize.
FR&C 3 „ do.
F&Co 3 „ do.

are hereby requested to send for the goods immediately, failing which they will be landed by the Captain at the Consignees' risk and expense, and Captain Howes will decline all further responsibility about them.

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the *Burlington*.
Bombay, 8th March 1864.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Salsette*, will be closed on MONDAY, the 14th March, at 7 o'clock A. M. An after packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by stamps) until 8 o'clock A. M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P. M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer, *Ottawa*, will be closed on SUNDAY, the 13th instant, at 6 o'clock P.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A. M. on the 14th idem.

Letters, &c., for Australia will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

CALENDAR—MARCH, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter, Tuesday 15th......10h. 59m. A. M.
Full Moon, Wednesday 23rd...... 3h. 16m. P. M.
Last Quarter, Thursday 31st...... 3h. 11m. A. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even	Evening Gun-fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Wed.	9	Mars rises, at 3.28.	6 0	6 7	11 51	—	7th March 1864. Time—7h. 59m.35s.0.
Thur.	10	Daybreak at 4h.51m	6 13	6 0	0 13	0 33	
Fri.	11	Twilightendsat7.12	6 12	6 1	0 53	1 12	
Sat.	12	Gregory, M. and B.	6 11	6 1	1 33	1 52	
Sun.	13	5th Sunday in Lent.	6 10	6 8	2 11	2 36	
Mon.	14	Mars sets at 2.31.	6 0	6 0	2 59	3 24	
Tues.	15	Jupiter risesat10.31	6 9	6 1	3 52	4 25	

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Feb. 21	KURRACHEE	Mar. 4
AGRA	Mar. 1	LAHORE	Feb. 27
ALLAHABAD	Mar. 2	LONDON	Feb. 3
AUSTRALIA	Jan. 26	MAURITIUS	Jan. 11
ALEXANDRIA	Feb. 12	MADRAS	Mar. 3
BANGALORE	Mar. 4	MALTA	Jan. 10
CALCUTTA	Mar. 29	MEERUT	Feb. 26
CAPE	Jan. 6	OUDH	Mar. 2
CEYLON	Feb. 17	PUNJAUB	Jan. 27
COCHIN	Feb. 27	PENANG	Feb. 24
DELHI	Feb. 25	RANGOON	Dec. 6
FRANCE	Jan. 19	SUEZ	Feb. 13
HONGKONG	Feb. 15	SINGAPORE	Feb. 22

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1864.

THERE is an enormous quantity of a particular kind of counterfeit coin in circulation, issued of course at second hand, not unfrequently from the highest quarters, so closely resembling the genuine metal as to deceive even experienced judges, against which we would specially warn the public. The gang of men who have been engaged for a long period in the perpetration of this base fraud are not confined to any particular country, but have already extended their operations over the greater part of the world; and, as there are not wanting indications that they have lately met with great, we will not say unusual, success in deceiving the authorities themselves in India, we trust our local Legislature, in its zeal for the suppression of dishonesty generally, will have an eye to their operations here. We assure the public that, unless they have themselves some [illegible] experience of the productions of these [illegible] swindlers, there is very little chance of their escaping being largely taken in. If they go on much longer at the rate they have done, there is reason to fear that not only commerce, but our private concerns, may become seriously deranged. We trust we have not given an unreasonable turn at the hour of breakfast to any of our worthy merchants who have lately been receiving much cash; and it will probably afford some consolation when we state that we have had the good fortune to become acquainted with the names of several of these men, among whom we at present consider ourselves justified in mentioning Johnson, Malthus, and Mill. The operations of the first named have been comparatively harmless, unless any one should happen to have large dealings in oats, but not so those of the other two, especially Malthus. The coin goes by the denomination of *definitions*.

Some of the Bengal courts have, we believe, lately lent their authority to a spurious coin of this denomination issued by the man Malthus. It is called the *definition of rent*, and is inscribed as follows: "That portion of the value of the whole produce which remains to the owner of the land after all the outgoings belonging to its cultivation of whatever kind have been paid, including the profits of the capital employed, estimated according to the usual and ordinary rate of agricultural capital at the time being."

To be serious: the course all along taken by the Legislature in India on the subject exhibits the most fallacious notions of the true nature of rent, and we do not think Malthus is likely to set them right.

The definition above quoted is grounded on an error analogous to that underlying those definitions of value so ably exposed by Macleod in his work on Banking, which make it depend on the cost of production. It is a definition, not of rent, but of the maximum limit above which rent cannot permanently remain, as the definitions of value in question are of the minimum limit of price for which a commodity will continue to be produced; of the law governing rent generally it conveys no idea. A general definition, to be correct, should be such as to exclude no possible instance.

A simple example, which must be of constant occurrence, will be sufficient to make plain this fallacy. Let two farmers expend precisely the same amount of labour and capital on the same land; still, if the one cultivates more scientifically than the other, he will obtain the more valuable produce. Now, according to Malthus' definition, the scientific should pay more rent than the ignorant farmer, more, in fact, by the whole of the excess value of his produce. But it is plain that in practice, as long as the supply of land exceeds the demand, he will pay only just as much for it as the ignorant farmer because he can get it for that, and will not pay more than he is obliged. When he begins to require land in excess of the supply, he will of course pay more, because he can afford it; but still not necessarily so much as Malthus would have him pay. If it be asked, How much? we say plainly, only so much more as will be sufficient to drive the ignorant farmer off the market; for, as soon as that is done, the power of the landlord to force up the price will cease; his land will be wanting a tenant.

The definition is purely artificial, and any attempt to make it the basis of legislation, or legal decision, cannot fail to be pernicious and destructive of the true balance of the mutual rights of the owners and cultivators of the soil. To lay down any definition of rent which shall be generally applicable in a country where artificial restrictions are placed upon it, is a sheer impossibility. Where things are left to themselves only can any definition of rent be applicable to all cases; and the only possible general definition is *the value of the privilege of using the land as determined by the relation between demand and supply in the locality in which it is situated*. The general maximum limit to the amount of rent will, of course, be the greatest sum that can be deducted from the returns without reducing the profit below what is a sufficient compensation for the capital and labour employed. As the demand for land is large in proportion to the supply, rent will tend towards this limit; as the supply is large in proportion to the demand it will tend away from it down to the smallest sum that is a sufficient inducement to the landowner to keep his land on the market. For a court, however, to fix rent arbitrarily at the maximum, or any lower, limit, is as gross an error as to fix artificially the rent of houses, or the price of corn or potatoes. The only guide for decision should be the market rate for similar land.

To turn again to legislation, and say a word for the landowner. Laws, which make length of possession a ground of prescriptive right of occupancy at a *fixed* rate, simply declare that progress is for the benefit of the cultivator only and not for the landowner; that the limit of the landlord's profits is for ever immutably fixed at a sum reckoned according to the standard of things at a particular time, and that, though destined to live under the changed circumstances of another era, he is to have no share in the effects of those circumstances that may benefit him, but only in those that may injure him that the ryot is to have all the increase of the times. If the value of land diminishes, the landowner loses, as he cannot prevent a ryot resigning his tenure: if the value of the land increases, he cannot gain, as it is not in his power to oust the tenant, or raise his rent. No mere length of possession at a fixed rent should give a right of pre-occupancy at that rent. Circumstances which, remaining unchanged for a century, may have called for no change of rent, may any day be materially altered, and totally destroy the true balance between the parties, unless that balance be left free to re-adjust itself.

Length of possession may well confer a right of pre-occupancy at an equitable rate, *i. e.* the market rate, which it can be no injustice to any one to have to pay,—but nothing more.

If this were the law, we should have no disputes about the rent of land any more than we have about the price of grain, or any other article in the bazaar, or the rent of houses. Leases in perpetuity, or for terms of years, in short, all *bona fide* agreements, should of course be inviolable; but the absurdity of making what was the measure of what always is to be is in all other cases so readily and universally admitted, that it is astonishing how it can continue to be passed over in the case of land rents.

A vast change is now in progress. The value of money in India is rapidly diminishing, as indicated by the enormous rise in the price of all kinds of agricultural produce and labour. The change is likely to continue for an indefinite period; for we do not for a moment believe with Mr. Cassels in any threatened depression of prices through the absorption of silver by the ryot. Prices must go on increasing with the export trade of the country until a radical change of habits and mode of living makes India a proportionally large consumer of the products of foreign labour, unless we suppose that absolutely all the additional gain goes into the stocking. Though we do not for a moment grudge the ryot all the benefit he is entitled to from these changes, or wish to see the landowner aggrandised at his expense, it is a manifest anomaly and injustice that through vicious and unscientific legislation the landholder should be not only a disappointed spectator of the new order of things, but an actual loser. Yet this is the injustice which laws fixing rents in perpetuity must tend to bring about, upon a permanent rise in the value of produce.

SOME important General Orders, including the new organisation of the Punjaub Irregular Force, will be found below.

THE *Hurkaru* understands that the Chief Justice, Sir Barnes Peacock, will leave India for Europe in the steamer of the 9th instant.

THE *Phœnix* pronounces the Judgment of Sir William Mansfield, in the Poorundhur case,—"harsh,"—and condemns the Bombay Commander-in-Chief's action in a matter that had, previously, been submitted to a justiciary tribunal.

THE cable between Cape Mussendom and Gauder, a distance of 359 miles, is (says the *Sindian*) evidently in excellent working order, for at about 8 o'clock yesterday morning, 1st March, we received a telegram despatched at 7-10 A M. from Mussendom, announcing the departure of H. M.'s steamer *Victoria* for Kurrachee.

DURING the discussion of the Charter-party case in the High Court yesterday reported in our Law Intelligence, there was something said on the old question of the efficiency of civilian judges. Mr. Anstey, having remarked, at one stage of the case, on the hardship of sending the plaintiff to commence an action before what one of their lordships had called a "rude and uninformed" Mofussil Court, the Chief Justice said (smilingly): "My expression was—'comparatively rude and uninformed.'" Upon this Mr. Justice Arnould observed: "I was not present when "that was said; but, if it is to be taken as the "judgment of the Court, I entirely dissent from "it." The Chief Justice explained that his remarks were meant to apply to the Moonsiffs' and other inferior courts, and not to the Zillah courts of the Mofussil; and he was sorry to suppose what he had said, was disapproved of by his brother Arnould. I only wished to say that the civilian judges administer. Mr. Justice Arnould: "Oh, no! justice fairly. Here the matter dropped.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

MERCARA, 7TH MARCH.

Steamer *Comorin* sailed for Cannanore.

GALLE, 8TH MARCH.

Steamer *Nemesis* sailed for Calcutta.
Steamer *Behar* sailed for China.

MADRAS, 8TH MARCH.

Steamer *Hydaspes* sailed for Calcutta.

PONDICHERRY, 8TH MARCH.

Steamer *Erymanthe* sailed for Galle.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

(*Special for the Bombay Gazette.*)

LONDON, 10TH FEB.

The Commissioners' report on army amalgamation has been submitted to Parliament. It recognises infringement of the Parliamentary guarantee on most important points.

In Parliament Earl Derby condemned the Foreign policy of Government. He expressed his confidence in the restoration of peace, and declared that Austria and Prussia have given assurance that they will abide by the London Treaty, and maintain integrity of Denmark. Official Berlin paper, however, denies latter statements, and a telegram from Vienna affirms that Austria has decided she can no longer consider London treaty as a basis for negotiation.

The bombardment of Kagosima has been strongly censured: but a motion on the subject was negatived.

A notice of motion has been made concerning the Crawley trial.

Fighting at Schleswig virtually ended on the 5th. The Prussians are prepared to cross the Schley. Danes immediately evacuated the Dannewerke, retreating towards Flensburg, pursued by the Austrians.

Desperate engagements occurred at Oocsee and Jotedt, in which the Danes were defeated. Severe losses on both sides.

The Danish army retreated to the island of Osten. The Austrians occupy Flensburg.

These events have caused the greatest excitement and indignation in Copenhagen.

The Danish Commander has been recalled.

On the motion of the Prime Minister, an address was voted by the Rigsraad to the army, announcing vigorous prosecution of the war.

The Duke of Augstenburg has been proclaimed by the people at Flemsburg, Schleswig.

The Exchequer Judge has dismissed the appeal in the *Alexandra* case.

It is stated that papers belonging to the Polish National Government have fallen into the hands of the Russians, and that 1,000 persons have been arrested.

The divorce case of Kane versus Palmerston has been dismissed.

NEWS-LETTERS.

(*From our own Correspondents.*)

KURRACHEE, 4TH MARCH.

THE wreck of the *Talpoor* is being cleared of everything that can be got at, much of the furniture and portable effects, such as the luggage of the passengers and crew, has been brought ashore. It is much feared, however, that the cost of breaking up the iron decks and the hull will form a large item in the heavy bill of cost so unexpectedly put upon the back of the tax-paying public, but for which it is only just to the authorities of the Government building yard at this port, where she was put together, to state that they are not in the least to blame, nor are the officers who had charge of her at the time of the mishap. It is her extreme length, to which in my letter announcing her successful launch, I alluded with certain misgivings, which alone is the sole cause of her untimely fate. She is 375 feet long over all, and only 5 feet deep. These dimensions suffice to show that she could ply with safety on the stillest of waters only, without the chance of one of those frightful "bumps" the Indus steamers get every now and then upon unsuspected sandbanks, even before the captain can roar out the well known words, *Ease her!* Had the *Talpoor* succeeded in getting into the Indus, and up it so as to undertake a downward trip from Mooltan, I feel sure that a fair shock on a bank would have smashed her up as efficaciously as she is now lying at the mouth of our port. It is true that on her trial trip, on the 24th ultimo, she steamed splendidly, but still misapprehensions were entertained of her powers of endurance in a swell, and instead of leaving for Kotree on the Saturday, as originally intended, her departure was deferred on account of the high wind blowing at the time, and did not take place till about 7 A.M. on the following day, Sunday, 29th ult. The weather was calm and the sea very smooth, yet it was judged prudent to despatch the tug *Hugh Lindsay*, under Lieutenant Carey, I. N., Assistant Master Attendant at this port, in company with the *Talpoor* as far as the mouth of the river. The steamer had got out between ten and twelve miles and was going along finely when her commander, Captain E. Nash, who is also superintendent of the Government building yard, and under whose supervision she was put together, heard a loud cracking sound, and soon ascertained that her main girder had snapped, and that this great stay gone, the others were not to be depended upon as was proved in a few minutes, for they too followed suit sharply, Captain Nash, therefore, seized the ensign and waved its union down as a sign of distress to the commander of the *Hugh Lindsay*. Lieut. Carey put on all steam and though to leeward, and with a strong wind that had suddenly risen to contend with, was speedily near her and made her fast with a line. The passengers, of whom there were but few on board, and the new crew were soon transferred to the tug without any loss of life, but with what clothes only they were standing in. Some natives, at the first alarm, rushed to the boats and put off, one of the party very nearly perishing for their pains, as their boat was swamped and it was with difficulty they were picked up. Captain Nash was the last man to leave the deck of the *Talpoor*. Lieut. Carey pushed on with all the steam be could prudently put on, and succeeded in bringing the wreck near the "Oyster Rocks," where she finally went down in about twelve feet of water, broken in three places, and with her funnels and paddle-boxes only to be seen. The loss is estimated at six lakhs. It was thought she would be put up to auction immediately, and this may ultimately be the case. At present, however, they are using every endeavour to get all they can out of her.

It is stated that the Commissioner will not return to Kurrachee without having a conference with the Khelat chiefs, whose respective leaders are now in the Cutchee plains, probably awaiting Mr. Mansfield who has just passed through Sukkur en route to Kusmore, and thence to Jacobabad. We may therefore look for an early settlement on some basis or other of the Khelat difficulty.

The Collector, Mr. Erskine, returned from the Districts on Wednesday. Colonel Goldsmid has not yet come back from the Gulf. The Persian embroglio you commented upon the other day as existing over Gwadur, will very likely prolong his stay in that quarter. Major Southey will act as Collector, as Mr. Erskine has leave to go early this month.

I wrote the other day about the party of invalids and others who left Mokhud, on the Upper Indus, on the 3rd February. I hear that on the 26th idem, they had not even reached Dera Ismail Khan—a distance of only 109 miles. If they are yet passed that point, they will come down pretty rapidly; and this they will have to do, if they expect to sail before the monsoons set in. In the event of their arrival at a later date, it is proposed to move the question that they be sent Home overland. The case is a peculiarly hard one, as many of the invalids are from among the wounded in the Sitanna war.

The *Walmer Castle* which came in from Bombay last Sunday evening sailed again for England on the 1st instant, with 266 men, 21 women, and 26 children. Brevet Major McBean, V. C., 93rd Highlanders, went in command. The following officers also embarked:—Captain Malthus, H. M.'s 94th Regt.; Lieut. Burgoyne, 93rd Highlanders; and Lieut. Parkerson, 82nd Regt. The latter officer was robbed at the travellers' bungalow a few days before sailing, of two gold watches, some jewellery, and money.

The murderer Govind who strangled his child, and was sentenced to death for it by Judge Weeding at the late Sessions, has had his sentence commuted to transportation for life. I told you before that the Judge said he would send in a recommendation to that effect to the Commissioner, as he considered the culprit was a prey to great excitement when he committed the murder.

The prospects of a famine in Sind are growing more painfully distinct every day. In the Mehur Districts it is unsafe to travel, the poor people having turned highwaymen to procure the wherewithal to buy bread. In the Shahbunder districts the officials, European and native, assisted by the wealthier inhabitants, are forming a relief club to issue cooked food to the needy. A Hindoo Cutchee has contributed Rs. 250 towards the fund. In Kurrachee gram doubled in price within the past week, viz., for Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 per candy.

The person apprehended in the interior on suspicion of being the man Imam Bux who attempted Mr. Maher's life some weeks since, turns out to be a wretched fakeer, and has been allowed to proceed rejoicing on his wanderings.

The mortality in our jail from small-pox and fever has been such of late, that it has been decided to take the prisoners out in tents beyond the Syaree river. There have been from two or three deaths daily for a week or more past.

I am sorry to say that Dr. Bean, Civil Surgeon of Kurrachee, is so ill that Dr. Lewis, H. M.'s 109th Regiment, has been appointed temporarily to act in his place. Dr. Bean has sacrificed his health in attending upon the numerous calls made upon him for assistance. Last year he had to take leave for a short time on the same account.

The weather is growing warmer.

BOMBAY.

MR. C. DENTON is appointed to the charge of the Mhow treasure chest on its being vacated by Captain Day.

We hear that the Judge and Session Judge of Ahmedabad has, by the order of Government, selected a site somewhere in the camp for the purpose of building a new civil jail at that station.

We hear that Mr. Ramrao Soobajee, deputy sheristedar, on the Appellate side of the High Court, has been appointed a first class moonsiff in the district of North Canara.

A NEW Life Insurance Company is about to be started in Bombay (both for Europeans and natives) under the auspices of the Hon'ble Mr. Scott, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and Mr. W. Cooper.

WE hear on reliable authority that Mr. D. A. Potter, head clerk to the Consulting Engineer for Railways in this Presidency, was on account of failing health compelled to apply for, and has obtained, privilege leave preparatory to his retiring from the Uncovenanted Service.

THERE are about fifteen applications for the vacant situations of Deputy Collectorship. The Revenue Commissioners of the Northern and Southern Divisions, who have been appointed by Government to select the best person have not as yet submitted their report to Government.

A CASE FOR THE SESSIONS.—A Hindoo named Soobarâm Jaithmul was committed by the third magistrate of police to take his trial at the ensuing criminal sessions of the High Court on a charge of cheating a Marwady by name Jama Goolabchund.

THE Judges of Her Majesty's High Court at Bombay are at present engaged in considering the reports submitted to them by several district judges, relative to having suitable dresses to the officers of the different subordinate courts.

PUGNACIOUS LITIGANTS.—The court of the second Judge of the Small Cause Court was at one time yesterday a scene of tumult and uproar, as two Parsee litigants not satisfied with the law that was dispensed to them before that court fell to fisticuffs and tried the justice of their claims by a regular pugilistic encounter, which was only terminated by their having been ordered into the custody of the police when their courage fell to zero.

THE question of giving legal training to junior Civil Servants, which occupied the attention of Government in 1861, has again been referred to the Director of Public Instruction, as the measure of allowing a Civil Servant to remain at Bombay solely for the purpose of being grounded in the principles of Law, has been found to be not feasible and tended seriously to interfere with the study of the vernaculars. Mr. Howard has not yet submitted his views on the subject.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.—The monthly meeting of the Society will be held in its library rooms, on Thursday, the 10th instant, at 4 P.M.

There will be a ballot for the election of Sapoorjee Dhunjibhoy, Esq.; George Alvah Kiteridge, Esq.; Ardaseer Cursetjee Furdoonjee, Esq.; Alexander Brice, Esq.; Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Esq.; Major A. Lucas; Pestonjee Byramjee Sanjana, Esq.; J. P. Leith, Esq.; and Verjeevandass Mahadowdass, Esq., who have been duly proposed and seconded as members of the Society.

THE following passengers arrived yesterday per steamer *India*, from Calcutta:—

Miss Mitchell; Captain Davidson; Mr. and Mrs. Tasham; Mr. Braybrooks; Mr. King; Mr. Wett; Mr. Durand; Mr. Bye; Mr. Smith; Captain Maclean; Mr. Ardagh; The Hon'ble Mr. Fitzwilliam; Mr. Manders; Revd. Mr. and Mrs. Convert, and child; Mr. and Mrs. Boyle; Mrs. Wilson and four children; Mr. Forman; Baboo Chunder Sen; Baboo Annado Chatterjea; and 139 deck passengers.

THE following is the programme of music to be played this evening by H. M.'s 28th Regt. at Colaba:—

March.—"Alpine Horn" ....Schmuck.
Waltz.—"First Love" ....Farmer.
Selection (op).—"Lucia Di Lammermoor" Donizetti.
Quadrille.—"St. Petersburgh" ....D'Albert.
Aria (op).—"Barbere di Seviglia" ....Rossini.
Galop.—"Overland Mail" ....D'Albert.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

LOSS OF THE "FATEL REZAC":—The brig *Fatel Rezac* sailed from this port on the 3rd ult. bound to the Island of Chitlac, Laccadives, in order to take on board the materials and cargo recovered from the wreck of the *General Simpson*. On the night of the 9th ult. they sighted the island and took on board a pilot, and on proceeding to the anchorage on the same night about 2 A.M. the wind gradually died away, and it became calm. The vessel having no steerage way and there being no anchorage the current drifted the vessel on the reef, where owing to the heavy swell proceeding she struck hard, speedily filled with water and became a total wreck. The rigging, sails and stores are landed, and the materials of the hull will doubtless be saved. The crew is still on the island, and it is hoped some means will be adopted to take them off before the boisterous weather sets in. The *Fatel Rezac* was a stout oak built brig of 241 tons register.

THE ball given by Mr. T. A. Sassoon at his house, "Sans Souci," Mount Road, Parell, on Monday evening, was one of the most agreeable *reunions* which have been held in Bombay during an annually gay and festive season. No other private gentleman in the island could entertain so large a company on the scale of splendour witnessed at Mr. Sassoon's. The extensive grounds round the house were very tastefully lighted up, presenting a brilliant *coup d'œil* to the guests who, wearied with the dancing, strolled into the verandah to enjoy the cool night air. Over the gateway was the inscription on one side in illuminated character, "Welcome to Sans Souci," and on the other "Farewell." In the house itself, one of the finest in Bombay, all that money and taste could effect had been done to make the ball as magnificent as any that has been given in our city; and the success was such as to reward Mr. Sassoon, and the stewards of the Bachelors' Ball whose help he had judiciously invited, for their arduous exertions. The only drawback to the pleasure of the evening was the excessive heat of the weather, the thermometer having risen during the past week to the (for the month of March) unprecedented height of 95° in the shade. The dancers, however, bravely did their part, exerting themselves with as much spirit as if the temperature had stood at freezing point. We were glad to notice that Mr. Sassoon had had the courage to follow in Bombay the example set by Sir John Lawrence in Calcutta, and that among the 300 guests present there was not one native gentleman. The company included all the principal members of English society in Bombay. Supper was laid in the dining hall for all the guests at once, and the wines and dishes were not the least excellent proofs of Mr. Sassoon's noble hospitality. After supper toasts were proposed, and drunk amid hearty cheering, to the health of the host, the ladies of his family, and the stewards of the ball; and dancing was then renewed and continued till late on Tuesday morning. We congratulate Mr. Sassoon and his family as their evident wish to ally themselves in tastes and habits with English society in Bombay. Were the leaders of other races to imitate the sensible conduct of the chiefs of the Jewish community, they would find that Englishmen would gladly extend to them the right hand of fellowship, and accept them as their social equals.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—ORDINARY CIVIL JURISDICTION.

(BEFORE THE HONORABLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HONORABLE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD.)

8th March 1864.

Rex *vs.* Jamandas and another.

THIS is a question arising on the construction of the 12th section of the Letters Patent by which this Court is constituted The question is, did the cause of action arise within this jurisdiction? For if it did not, this Court has not the jurisdiclion to proceed, neither of the defendants being resident here at the time this action was brought. It was an action for freight, law charges, and damagest, upon a charter party signed by the defen dant here. But the breach took blace at Calcutta, where the freight was payable The plaintiff's counsel with great learning and ability argued in support of this Court's jurisdiction and very serious inconveniences were pointed out as likely to arise from our deciding that we had no jurisdiction to try an action brought upon a contract made here, but broken elsewhere. If we were not concluded by authority, we should certainly be inclined to give effect to that view of the case:—but we are reluctantly compelled by a decision of the Court of Queen's Bench reported in the 1st volume of Ellis and Blackburn's Reports, when the Court ordered a prohibition to go to an English County Court, under circumstances *quatuor pedibus* with the present. However as to the demurrage law charge in Bombay these defendants have submitted to a verdict, and for that amount, as well as for such costs as are properly laxable against the defendant, there will be a judgment in favor of the plaintiff.

Mr. Justice Arnould.—I wish to add a few words. If this were *res integra*, and no decision to the contrary, I should certainly hold the natural construction of the words, "the cause of action has arisen," to be, "the cause of action originated." That also is the very construction put upon it by the Secretary of State Sir Charles Wood, in the 17th paragraph of his Despatch covering the Letters Patent—a despatch evidently prepared by one skilled in the law. I do not think that we are bound by the decisions at home on the construction of the Local Courts Acts. They were the decisions of courts watching with great jealousy the proceedings of those inferior courts; and our position is not the same. Therefore the case cited by my Lord does not make upon my mind the same impression that it does upon his. However the Court of Exchequer, in construing the Common Law Procedure Act, have very lately held themselves bound by the decisions upon the interpretation of the County Courts' Acts. Although I do not concur in thinking that we are so bound, still I am far from saying that I dissent from the Chief Justice, and not actively assenting I passively acquiesce in the judgment.

Some discussion as to costs arising, the Court intimated that they would consider the point, and also what judgment should be awarded as to the other defendant, who, having been served in China.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

(BEFORE H. E. LEEKE, ESQ.—*8th March* 1864.)

A ROW IN THE "BOMBAY CASTLE."—Captain Wadge, commander of the steamer *Bombay Castle*, appeared on a summons to answer a charge of assault upon Mr. Tackle, the third engineer of that ship. The complainant stated that when at Point de Galle, hearing some noise in the engine room he went below and found the second engineer and chief officer having an altercation. Complainant suggested to the officer that it would be better to take the 2nd engineer before the captain and lay his complant, than to be making such a noise below. The chief officer ordered the complainant on deck. He refused to go saying, that the chief officer was not his master, and upon being asked who he considered his master to be on board, replied, the chief engineer. They then adjourned on deck when they found Captain Wadge (who had evidently overheard the remarks made below) sitting upon the engine room sky light, and upon the appearance of the party he immediately asked Mr. Tackle what he meant by answering the chief officer in the manner he had, and before Mr. Tackle could cast off his jaw tackle in order to reply, the irascible skipper rushed at him and struck him several slaps on the face, at the same time intimating as his private opinion that complainant was of canine descent on the maternal side. Captain Wadge admitted the slaps, but pleaded provocation and wished to give a history of the feud at present existing between the engine room and quarter deck, but His Worship declined the yarn of the ancient mariner, (probably having the wedding guest of old in his mind's eye) and told him that whatever his grievance might have been, he had taken the law in his own hands to an extent which made the magistrate powerless in his behalf, and left the injury entirely on the side of the complainant, he had admitted the assault, and would be fined in the sum of Rs. 10.

THE DHOBIES AGAIN.—Chimo Ellapa was charged with embezzling fifteen pieces of wearing apparel, the poperty of Mrs. Gray. The prosecutrix it appeared was the wife of a soldier stationed at Colaba. The prisoner had received the clothes for the purpose of washing, and had detained them, under various excuses, for nearly a month, at the end of which time the prosecutrix having gone to his house and demanding the clothes, he tendered them, short the number complained of, stating that he would fill up the want from the stock of another soldier's wife, who also employed him; but that strong-minded party, having her suspicions, rushed in and secured hur number, leaving the former vacancy still unsupplied. His only defence was that prosecutrix had pitched the clothes, not belonging to herself, all about the house. This the complainant admitted, but said it was only so that she could pick out her own. The prisoner was sentenced to twenty-one days, hard labour.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE STATUE.

I.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I have read with a good deal of amusement the various articles and skits that have appeared relating to the Sunkersett Testimonial, and have come to the conclusion that, no matter what form the testimonial may take, whether it be a statue or a sewer, Mr. Sunkersett ought to feel highly honoured by the amount of public attention he has received, to say nothing of the space he has occupied in the newspapers. What right the Sheriff has, however, to call such a meeting as that announced for this day, I am at a loss to conceive. If I am not mistaken he is exceeding the functions of his office; and if this sort of thing be allowed to go on we shall probably hear of meetings being called to present Sir Bartle Frere's chief cook with a medal; or his barber with a pair of breeches. A Sheriff has a higher duty to perform than that of pandering to a vitiated taste, and it is a vitiated taste that places an individual in a false position, and renders him ridiculous in the eyes of all right-thinking men. Again, I say, in calling this meeting the Sheriff has exceeded his duty; and if he require confirmation of this fact, he will find it in the records of every shrievalty in the United Kingdom of England, Ireland and Scotland.

8th March.
LAWYER.

II.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I am a modest man, and not accustomed to public speaking: therefore, I shall not venture to address the "Sunkersett Statue" meeting, may I beg you, however, to grant me space for a suggestion, which perhaps the Sheriff will kindly read to the meeting.

It is extremely desirable that in our haste to erect a purely complimentary testimonial to our eminent fellow-townsman, we should not forget to combine the useful with the ornamental.

I therefore suggest, that in the region of the honourable cumberband, in the *effigies* of the great man a clock should be inserted to mark the course of time, and the statue set up in a conspicuous place as an ornament and time-piece for Bombay.

An example of the ingenious device, which I respectfully desire to propose to the friends of the honourable gentleman, may be seen, I believe, in the establishment of either Mr. Thornhill or Mr. Rossellet, who probably would not object to send one over for the information of the meeting, although this improvement upon ancient Art is there only attempted upon an allegorical representative of the English nation.

I need not remark that the grand and portly figure of Mr. Sunkersett is particularly well adapted for such an insertion.

I appeal to every mind susceptible of poetical emotion, whether there would not be something touching and sublime in thus deputing our worthy Mr. Sunkersett, as ruminating, so to say, upon time, and suggesting to "Young Bombay" the mutation of fortune which may take place in our revolution of the dial—one hour in danger of being executed in the flesh as a rebel, and the next in peril (for such honour is perilous) of being executed in effigy (bronze or marble) as a hero!

I scarcely dare recommend the addition of the perpetual wink, seen in Mr. Thornhill's original, as such secular jococity might perhaps be considered personal by the Sheriff and "promoters" of Mr. Sunkersett to a pedestal.

AN "UMBLE" ADMIRER OF MIND.

P. S.—Would it not be well to take down all the present statues in Bombay, as it may be doubted whether sufficient honour would be done to Mr. Sunkersett while such men are allowed to remain on a level with him—what honour for our great townsman while Mountstuart Elphinstone and men like him are standing on the same pedestal?

III.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I beg to return you my warm thanks for the publication of my letter dated the 3rd instant. My appearance in the columns of your paper has made a deal of excitement in the community to which I belong. One and all of them clearly see that my claims for a testimonial are overwhelming. But there is a difference of opinion as to the shape of the testimonial. The generality of the public is, however, favourably disposed towards my proposal. But they are not satisfied with either a marble or bronze statue. They say that Lord Clive, the founder of the British Empire in India, the Duke of Wellington, who saved the whole of Europe from slavery, and Sir James Outram, whose approach in Persia put the Shah in terrors, and who saved India in 1857-58—men far inferior to me, were honoured with statues of the material; and therefore I deserve a better testimonial and not less than a gold statue. I never thought that the Bombayites were capable of distinguishing a truly meritorious man. I took them for so many sheep devoid of the power of dissemination and easily led away by a man that panders to their whims. But I see that I was grossly mistaken; I am fully convinced that no people show more discernments than the Bombayites. I am very glad that my mind is disabused of the false impression.

On the other hand there are some who assert that I would achieve greater honour by my repaying the deposits to the helpless widows and orphans, which I had the honour of swallowing than by a statue, and thus I shall retrieve my name. Fie! what is honour and name? These are mere high sounding words! I pity that these men do not know the *vedant* which declares that that every thing in this world is a delusion.

These men seem to have a wrong notion of honour. Why with all my so called vices, I am regarded more honourable than any man who has not defrauded the public for a pie, and who has conducted himself honourably throghout his life.

Some earnest friends of mine assure me that they mean to sound the public as to their opinion regarding my merits for a testimonial in to-morrow's meeting which is to be held in the Town Hall to honour the Honorable Juggonath Sunkersett with a statue. I am sure the public opinion is so much in my favour that if my name be mentioned in the meeting, the plan of voting a statue to the honourable gentleman will be subverted and I may be put in his stead.

BHAMATA.
8th March.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—The following is a faithful version of a Goozeratee article in last Sunday's *Rast Goftar*, exonerating Sir J. Lawrence from all intention of insulting the natives by his not inviting them to his ball. Almost many of the enlightened natives share in the justification of the views expressed by the author of this article, and trusting you will give it a space in your journal for a wider dissemination of what natives themselves think upon the subject.

8th March.
A. B.

DEFENCE OF SIR JOHN LAWRENCE.—SELFISH NATIVES.

When the new Governor General, Sir John Lawrence, excluded the natives from being invited to his ball or dancing party, some of them complained of it as an insult to their community. But whenever any movement is made among the natives to form a society, having for its object the meetings of their males and females, or whenever it is recommended to them to attend such English meetings with their wives, agreeably to the European custom, then they, the very natives, act the selfish part of raising great objections. Is not this strange? On the one hand the natives lay claim to being invited to join English balls, on the other, considering the light in which they regard such balls by what they think, and by the very acts of some of them when present, they virtually negative their right to attend such parties.

We fortunately avail ourselves of an early opportunity of recording an apt illustration in support of our views on the subject.

We lately advocated a proposition, but in vain, to invite native ladies to grace with their presence the annual distribution of prizes to the girls of the native Zoroastrian schools at the Town Hall. We learn that such a proposition was not only duly brought forward before the managing committee of the said schools, but was actually approved of and passed at one of their meetings; but consequent upon the most marked disfavour with which the step was regarded by the leader of their body, and because he objected to it, and because just to please him another meeting was called at which by an extra vote of majority the original resolution was rescinded.

This intelligence has much grieved us, and will go to defeat the very object for which the Association was formed. It was to advance the cause of female education and enlightenment. The very members of the body should have been so shamefully prejudiced as to impede the right progress of civilization by rejecting a resolution passed at one meeting, and this only to humour one of their colleagues! We are denied in our hopes of finding this right measure of reformation introduced among them, to accord the native females their just right; and this is greatly to be deplored at when it is to be attributed to the want of consistency and courage on the part of the forward members of this Association, whose bragged profession has been to ameliorate the condition of the females. It would have been a different matter had such a proposition not been brought before the Committee for discussion. It would have been a different matter had the committee at first ignored such a proposition. But after once passing a resolution in its favour, after recognizing the principle that it would advance the cause of the native enlightenment by inviting their ladies to grace such public meetings with their presence; at their next meeting absolutely to reject the same just to pamper to the false notion, silly prejudices of a member or members of the body is aught but graceful to their position.

And now might we not ask, where is the want of equity in the Governor General not inviting such selfish natives to his balls? Such European parties are graced by the presence of their ladies and their gentlemen, but the natives while seem ambitious of joining such socialities by themselves, they dread the consequences of introducing their wives in their company not only at such places, but even set up obstinate opposition to thwart the efforts of those who would have their otherwise unfortunate ladies invited at public meetings, the object whereof is to improve their mental and moral position.

On the face of these facts, do not such natives feel themselves ashamed to be ambitious of attending parties to gaze at the men and women of other foreign nations? It is unreasonable that when they decry such social European assembly, balls, where they consider it wrong to bring out their own ladies, and whatever may be their outward expression of favorable opinion to please others, they inwardly think it aught but graceful in those ladies that appear invited there.

To such parties they rush when invited, and when not invited they complain of being slighted. The display of such gross inconsistency is scarcely to be tolerated.

We are ourselves natives, and as such natives, we proclaim our belief that not a few of our countrymen do play the shameless deceitful part of expressing favourable opinion of the European ladies to the European face, but inwardly they entertain the very reverse thereof.

We are fully cognizant of our countrymen's right, but before they claim it as a matter of course to be asked to the Governor General's ball, it behoves them to prove by their acts whether they are worthy or unworthy of its enjoyments?

According to our view of the case Sir John Lawrence is deserving of no blame for not inviting the natives to his ball. It is true that the natives have been invited before by the former Governor Generals and Governors to such parties, but by grace or courtesy, perhaps under persuasion that when they occasionally mix in such European parties, they will in time learn better to bring out their wives also there. The natives were then on their trial in its preliminary stage. But when thus they long continue to remain obdurate, to reform their manners, or supply their defects in this respect, when they continue to immure their own wives from the gaze of others, while their wives they go eagerly to see at such parties, there is no novelty of conception in their being excluded from such English social gatherings. When the natives not only object to their family appearing in such harmless dancing parties, but even put a veto against appearing in ordinary friendly unions, and at even meetings for educational and intellectual advancement, it is but rational in Europeans not inviting the natives to their assemblies of ladies, or of the natives taking it as an insult in their (European ladies) refusing to go to the native parties.

As in the instance in question the males have resolved not to invite or allow their ladies to attend the annual distribution of the prizes to the girls of the Zoroastrian schools, and yet proposed to invite our Governor and other members of the European community with their ladies to such Exhibition, knowing this, that either the natives object to their ladies appearing or the committee of this Association resolved not to ask native ladies to attend. It would give us therefore less surprise if the European members will abstain from bringing their ladies out on such occasions, say if the Hon'ble the Governor will deign to refuse the invitation to preside.

If our sapient members of the School Association will so say to the European, *Come you with your wives; but we won't bring out ours to meet them, we will come by ourselves,* it is for the Europeans to consider of the position. But by all means, when the natives begin to be less prejudiced to bring out their ladies to the respectable European parties, the Europeans will with pleasure reciprocate such sociality with the natives, of which there could be no marvel.

THE KURRACHEE SMALL CAUSE COURT.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I cannot describe to you the anguish I felt at seeing in print what was intended for your eye only. I regret very much that I did not take the usual precaution of heading the note as "private." But I considered it unnecessary to do so, as the other matter introduced in it would, I imagined, sufficiently indicate the nature of the note as a whole.—Your's faithfully,

SYED HASSAN EL MEDINI.
Ahmedabad, 3rd March.

⁂ We beg to assure Mr. Syed Hassan that it was quite through an oversight that the note was published.—ED. B. G.

THE INLAND CARRYING COMPANY WANTED.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—In to-day's issue of the *Times of India* "Tom Cringle" throws out a few very good hints to the "Inland Carrying Company" on the use of springs on goods' carts. Now as I am ignorant of the existence of such a company, would my dear friend Tom be kind enough to enlighten me as to their whereabouts!

I see from late advertisements in the daily papers of a company called the "Indian Carrying Company, Limited;" but Tom cannot mean them (as they seem to have had spring goods' carts in use for some time back, and as it would appear do not require such hints) and the necessary information of the "Inland Carrying Company's" whereabouts would confer a favor on

SPRING.

THE DISTURBANCES IN GOA.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—In the *Times of India* of the 29th ultimo I perused a correspondence from "Justice," who attempts in vain to defend the Government of Goa and to refute the article of the *Ultramar* relating to the disturbances in Sattary. I need neither reply to nor refute what the correspondent advances in his letter, one portion of which contradicts and gives the lie to the other; for while the correspondent states that there has been no disturbance in Sattary, he affirms that the Governor sent to that province a military force and he himself accompanied another military detachment of the Municipal Guard. Will the correspondent who professes to know all that passes in Goa be good enough to explain what was the necessity, if there was no disturbance whatever, of despatching a military force, which he confesses, though conceitedly, to have been 100 strong? Why did the Governor accompany the other force of the Municipal Guard? Was this double force merely sent to visit the plantations of the American and other strangers? The correspondent, unable to deny wholly the fact of disturbances having taken place, states that only one individual entered a pagoda and committed himself there, and puts forward that the man was an employe and a drunkard, endeavouring in this manner to palliate the arbitrary proceedings of the planters in Sattary. But "Justice" tries in vain to throw dust into the eyes of his readers, as no man of common sense will believe his assertions. On the contrary there is no one under the sun, who after reading the correspondence, will not conclude that its author is one of the parties connected with the plantations, and that his personal interests induce him to deny that any disturbances occurred in Sattary. For my part I calculate that His Worship is one of the party who lately treated the noble Count of Torres Novas to the tune of "He 's a jolly good fellow."

What the *Ultramar* wrote was no invention of its own; that journal has never as yet spoken against the enterprise of the foreigners, on the contrary it has always been of opinion that the Government was acting wisely in allowing the strangers to undertake plantations and other lawful enterprises with the object of introducing new industry in the country. What the Goa journals justly censured was the stupidity of the Government in conceding and giving on lease lands to strangers, and even to its own subjects, as for instance to Don Jorje, aide-de-camp to the Governor, in contravention of all legal provisions of the country. In the contracts made with the Americans and others no legality has been observed. In the first place the contracts were effected secretly, so much so that copies of the deeds published by the *Ultramar* were obtained from the strangers; 2ndly, there was no previous publication made in the official Gazette regarding the leasing of the lands, so as to allow competition in the manner in which the law enacts; 3rdly, the lands leased were not surveyed and measured; 4thly, no mention was made in the deeds of the contiguous lands of private individuals, so as to avoid future discussion between the inhabitants and the foreigners, such as have already taken place. This last highly culpable omission on the part of the Government is proved by what the *Aurora*, [a semi-official organ] writes in an article defending the Governor in its issue of the 24th ultimo.

"His Excellency" (says the *Aurora*) "departed for Sattary, halted for a short while at Sanquelim and went directly to the different points of Sattary where the planters have established themselves. He went through the province in a palanquin, sometimes on horseback without perceiving the least danger or signs of revolt or disorder; he heard the complainants and attended to them, affording prompt redress; then left behind the fiscal Administrator of the division to do justice to the complainants, and *the very strangers did not oppose to certain small reclamations made by certain proprietors*." This clearly shows that "certain" lands leased to the foreigners were not previously measured, and that "certain" strangers had possessed themselves of "certain" property that was not their own but belonged to "certain" inhabitants.

The *Aurora* corroborates also what its colleague of the *Ultramar* said about the profanation of pagodas. The *Aurora* writes: "Amongst the agents of the planters was one who for his continued sottishness and little zeal, was dismissed or on the point of being dismissed from service; this man no sooner he came to know of his fate, than he set fire to certain new plants, entered a neighbouring pagoda, knocked down the idols and bolted; no more has been heard of him. Sharp police that of Goa! beats hollow that of Mr. Forjett! But what would be the fate of a man, no matter who, that dared to desecrate a pagoda in Bombay? He would surely die the death of a mad dog at the hands of the outraged Hindus.

The *Aurora*, ever ready to screen the faults of the Goa authorities, wishes everybody to believe that the disturbances in Sattary were nothing but a creation of the brains of the editor of the *Ultramar*; and yet it confesses that "His Excellency, fearing lest the inhabitants should molest the strangers, despatched troops to prevent such a contingency." Then His Excellency did really expect some serious disturbance or another? Of course he did, otherwise he would not have hurried to Sattary, for he is by no means fond of singing,

I will hang my harp one, willow tree,
And be off to the wars again;
My peaceful home hath no charms for me,
The battle field no pain.

But the most convincing proof of the illegalities of the contracts made with the foreigners is the fact of their having been annulled by the Council of the Minister for the Colonies, though the Government of Portugal is obliged to legalize the said contracts in order to preserve its prestige, as to avoid complicated questions. In fact the journals of Portugal are at present deeply engaged in discussing on this serious matter.

Now to return to "Justice." The officer, whom he calumniates in his correspondence, retired of his own accord, because he did not wish to do injustice to the poor inhabitants who were oppressed by the planters and their agents, and because the Governor was determined to please the foreigners in order to gain their good will, and partly to maintain his own acts.

"Justice" insults the people of Goa who do not even dream of his existence, but his insulting language will only merit their contempt. If His Worship read frequently the *Ultramar* with impartial feelings, and not through the prism of his personal interests in the lands he may perhaps have rented in Goa, he would certainly do due justice to that liberal and independent journal, and never attempt to treat it with so very little consideration.

8th March.
J. A. V.

BENGAL.

HENCEFORTH the descendants of Tippoo Sahib, resident at Russapuglah, in the vicinity of Calcuta, will have to take care of themselves as far as military protection is concerned, the Government having issued orders that the native guard hitherto furnished for duty at their residence is to be discontinued. It is to be hoped that these princes will not, in place of the Government sepoy guard, hitherto allowed, raise a levy of ragamuffins and felonious loking idlers, such as is entertained on Garden Reach by the "Monarch retired from business," as two such collections in the neighbourhood of Calcutta would be intolerable.—*Hurkaru, Feb* 29.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

THE Governor General has issued new rules, applicable to the three presidencies, in respect of rewards for the apprehension of deserters. Thirty rupees is the reward for the capture of a European, and ten for that of a Eurasian or East Indian deserter.—*Delhi Gazette, March* 1.

PLOTTING IN THE NORTH-WEST.

(*From the Delhi Gazette, Feb* 27.)

THE plotting among certain classes of the Mahomedans of which we warned Government in the spring of the year before last, and which developed itself in the causes which led to the recent campaign upon the frontier, and still later in the seizure of the conspirators at Umballa, is undergoing the sifting process. Government is on the right scent, and is using its best endeavour to trace out all the ramifications of the conspiracy. Captain Parsons has been sometime at Patna conducting investigations, and we expect some very interesting evidence will be elicited in the trial of those who may eventually be arrested. What becomes now of the sneers of Civilians and their admirers, who insisted that the plotting existed only in our imagination? The public press is a better and a more trustworthy guardian of the public weal, than the mouthpieces of the Mahomedan "amla" of Bengal and the North-West.

Again, we warn the Government that the Mahomedans are not yet tired of plot hatching. We have information that all over the North-West and the Punjab designing conspirators have warned the disaffected to look out for their expected prophet and deliverer two months hence. And we also remind the Government that there could be no machinery more readily available for forwarding treasonable correspondence and designs all over the country than the new police, which is practically under no efficient surveillance.

It is not that the Mahomedans or any other class expect to be able to *do* anything. Their first object is to get up agitation, if possible a panic. Even the most infatuated of them know too well that they are powerless to do anything but talk, unassisted by divine aid—but *that* they are taught to expect and do expect in the person of a miracle working prophet and leader, who is to appear suddenly among them.

And this state of things will continue till the civil authorities in Upper India cease to be puppets in the hands of their amla.

The present conspirators are principally Wahabees. The class is important chiefly on account of the enormous influence exercised by the Moulvies and preachers. Their disciples are bound to obey their commands, and a Wahabee leader of influence can by a single effort raise all his followers, who will obey his orders at any sacrifice.

PRINTERS' ERRORS.

(*From the Bangalore Herald.*)

JOB was a patient man. "Patience on a monument smiling at grief" fails as a comparison to exhibit the resignation of that mythical man of God sitting among the ashes and shampooing himself with a potsherd. Yet Job was spared one affliction; he escaped one trial to his patience which had the allegory of his existence been written in our times would most assuredly have been laid upon him as the greatest trial of all. Had Job's history been written in the nineteenth century he would have been made a newspaper editor with native compositors and printers, to turn sense into nonsense, to spoil his grammar, and test his superhuman patience in every way.

Few readers of Indian papers, especially of those published in stations in the mofussil, are aware of the vast amount of annoyance and trouble the conductors of the Press are exposed to from the hard-headed obstinate stupidity of the workmen to whom must be confided the duty of placing in type written copy, and the arrangement of the paper when the copy is in type. Those who are acquainted with the difficulties attendant upon "turning out" a paper must agree with us that with reference to printers in the management of one's patience is indeed a cardinal virtue. This unfitness, inaptitude, or whatever it may be turned on the part of East Indians or native compositors to attain to anything like a knowledge of the printing business strikes us as something very extraordinary. There is nothing superlatively difficult in the work; it is as easily learnt as any other manual occupation, and being a light employment, in which small, quick, and flexible fingers are an advantage, it is one just calculated, it might be imagined, for them to excel in. The contrary is, however, the case. We question if in all India there are more than half-a-dozen printers—unless European—worthy of the name. It is no wonder then that newspapers in this country are full of errors, to the disgust of those who write and the annoyance of those who read.

And yet the printing trade is about one of the best going, and bids fair to become in a short time a most important branch of social industry. The demand for newspapers is increasing, and their number is increasing rapidly; books are now published in India which ten years ago would have brought out in England; the demand for job-work is becoming more and more extensive; and the amount of Government printing is twenty times what it was formerly, and will increase year by year. To be a compositor requires no capital not the outlay of a pice is called for. A carpenter, a mason, a shoemaker, even a sweeper, must purchase tools to work with, however humble and inexpensive they may be; but a printer walks into an office at no cost to himself for the implements of his trade and incurs no loss from their wear and tear and we may add, in too many cases, their wanton destruction. A fair smattering of the rudiments of knowledge, a very little intelligence, industry, and a small allowance of honesty is all that is required of an Indian compositor, and unfortunately for newspaper editors and proprietors, it is all that Indian compositors are deficient in.

This woful state of things is to us nearly incomprehensible. We are constantly being told that there is no opening in this country for the children of soldiers unless it be in the Government service either as clerks or as their fathers before them were, soldiers. In every military station, as Bangalore for instance, we see numbers of the children of pensioners and soldiers lounging and loafing about the bazaar, playing and perhaps pilfering with native boys and in plain honest, truth, native and growing up native in every thing but color. Ask those whose duty takes them much through the bazaars if this is not the case, if we are saying what is not the fact, and we are confident the reply will exonerate us from any such charge. Well then, we ask, can nothing be done by the Government to alter this? Why cannot they take some of these lads into their printing offices and teach them a trade which in two or three years' time will enable them to earn an honest livelihood. Surely they have a greater claim upon the Government than those gentlemen with chalked, and red or yellow ochred foreheads who have in Government schools been taught enough English to make them conceited and cause infinite distress of mind to those whose copy when they become printers has to be committed to their charge.

In a former issue we alluded to the antipathy of the East Indians as a class to engage in any industrial occupation. Here is an instance. Where there is one Eurasian compositor there are a dozen natives, and we are bound to say that the gentlemen from Goa are infinitely worse—if that be possible than the natives. More dependence can be placed upon the latter. It is true they generally possess grandfathers and mothers who possess the extraordinary power of dying as often as their son wants leave to attend their obsequies and of coming to life again as soon as they are finished; but they do not like the emigrants from the land of cooks and fish indulge in bibulous propensities, have no love for arrack, extensive neck ties, nor poison themselves and the atmosphere by smoking atrociously bad tobacco. The Eurasians then who condescend to manual occupation as printers must not be taken as the type of the whole community. They are generally speaking those who are not honest enough for waiting boys, nor sensible enough for cooks. But we would direct those of a higher and more respectable position to the opening there is in the printing business for an occupation for their sons. A good workman that is one who really knows his business—will always be able to command from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 per mensem, and with this advantage to be considered also, that working as a printer will not unfit them for filling any other situation that may offer them an opportunity for bettering their position. On the contrary, it would render them better fitted to do so, as it is impossible any man of intelligence could be employed in a Printing Office without increasing his stock of knowledge.

It would be a blessing indeed to those hard worked and little thanked individuals whose unfortunate fate has made them Editors if a more intelligent class were to become compositors, until such a happy state of affairs comes about, Indian journalists in the Mofussil have nothing to do but to suffer and like Job set an example of patience to the rest of the world.

COURT OF PROBATE AND DIVORCE, JAN. 26.

(*From the Times.*)

(BEFORE SIR J. P. WILDE.)

O'Kane v. O'Kane and Lord Palmerston.

THERE was a very large attendance of the Bar and of the public this morning, in consequence of the name of this case appearing in the motion list. It has already been before the Judge-Ordinary in Chambers, but this was the first occasion of its being mentioned in open court. The petition is in the following terms:—

"In the matter of Timothy Joseph O'Kane, of No. 26, Inverness-road, Bayswater, in the county of Middlesex, gentleman,

"Dated 19th day of October, A.D. 1863.

"Showeth:—1. That your petitioner was on the 2d day of October, 1851, lawfully married to Margaret Matilda Augusta Morris, of No. 2, John-street, Sutton-street, Commercial road east, in the said county of Middlesex, spinster, at St. George's-in-the-East, in the said county of Middlesex.

"2. That, after his said marriage, your petitioner, lived and cohabited with his said wife at No. 2, John-street, Sutton-street, Commercial-road east aforesaid; at Gravesend, in the county of Kent; at Dingle, Killarney, and Tralee, all in the county of Kerry, in Ireland; and at No. 26, Groveplace, Brompton, in the county of Middlesex; and that there was issue of the said marriage—viz, one son and four daughters.

"3. That on or about the 16th day of June, 1863, and at divers other days and times at Cambridge-house, No. 94, Piccadilly, in the said county of Middlesex, and at divers other places, the said Margaret Matilda Augusta O'Kane committed adultery with one Henry John Temple, Viscount Palmerston, K.G., First Lord of Her Majesty's Treasury.

"Your petitioner, therefore, humbly prays that this honourable Court will be pleased to decree and declare the said marriage of your petitioner and the said Margaret Matilda Augusta O'Kane to be dissolved; and that your petitioner may have such further and other relief in the premises as to this honourable Court may seem

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meet. And your petitioner claims 20,000*l.* damages against the said Henry John Temple, Viscount Palmerston, K.G., First Lord of Her Majesty's Treasury. And your petitioner will ever pray.

"TIMOTHY JOSEPH O'KANE."

The citation was issued by Thomas Wells, of 47, Moorgate-street, city, solicitor to the petitioner, and, the citation and a copy of the petition having been served in the usual course on the respondent and on Lord Palmerston, an appearance was therefore entered for the respondent by Charles Horsley, of 2, Staple-inn, and for Lord Palmerston by Messrs. Nicholl, Burnett, and Newman, of Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields. On the 11th of November, 1863, the respondent filed the following answer:—

"The 11th day of Nov., 1863.

"The respondent, Margaret Matilda Augusta Morris (sued as Margaret Matilda Augusta O'Kane) by Charles Horsley, her solicitor, saith—

"1. That she denies that she was lawfully married to the said petitioner, as in the said petition is alleged.

"2. That she denies that she committed adultery with the said Henry John Temple, Viscount Palmerston, as in the said petition is alleged."

On the 17th of November an application was made to the Judge-Ordinary in Chambers by Dr. Spinks, on behalf of Lord Palmerston for an order for particulars of the time and place of the alleged marriage, and of the alleged acts of adultery, whereupon his Lordship made the following order:—

"17th of November, 1863,—Upon hearing the counsel on behalf of the co-respondent, and with consent of the agent of the petitioner, I do order that the petitioner do file particulars of the time and place where the marriage alleged in the first paragraph of the petition filed in this cause took place, and also particulars of the times and places, other than the time and place set forth in the third paragraph of the said petition, when and where the acts of adultery alleged in the said third paragraph took place. And that the co-respondent have further time, until the expiration of a week from the time of filing such particulars, for filing his answer to the petition."

No particulars having yet been delivered in pursuance of this order, the co-respondent had not filed an answer, and no further step had been taken by the petitioner. On the 21st of January notice was given on behalf of the respondent that a motion would be made for an order that the petition might either be dismissed for want of prosecution or forthwith prosecuted to hearing and decree.

Mr. Digby Seymour, Q. C. (with whom was Mr. Joyce), now moved accordingly on behalf of the respondent. He said he was instructed to apply for a rule calling on the petitioner to show cause why he should not at once obey the order of the 17th of November and proceed with his suit, or why his petition should not be taken off the file. In some previous cases his Lordship's attention had been called to the question which had been considered by his predecessor of the proper course to be taken when a petitioner did not proceed with his suit and he hoped to satisfy his Lordship that he stood upon stronger grounds in this case than in any of those which had hitherto been before the Court. The petition was filed on the 19th of October last, the citation was served on the respondent on the 21st of October, an appearance was entered for the respondent on the 28th of October, and her answer was filed on the 11th of November. On the 17th of November an order was made for particulars of the charges contained in the petition, those charges being so vague and general as to lead any one who was experienced in the process and practice of this Court to an inevitable conclusion as to the true cause why the petition had been filed. An application was made in consequence of the generality of those charges by the advisers of the co-respondent for particulars, and on behalf of the respondent he submitted that he could claim the benefit of the order made in that application.

The Judge-Ordinary.—I cannot look upon the interests of the respondent and of the co-respondent as being in any way identical. That application for particulars was made on behalf of the co-respondent; the respondent was not a party to it.

Mr. Digby Seymour said no doubt that was so, but the vagueness of the petition was as injurious to the respondent as it was to the co-respondent, and the proceedings having been suspended until particulars were delivered, the respondent was entitled to call upon the petitioner to furnish them, in order that the suit might proceed. It was unnecessary for the respondent to incur the cost of making a separate application after an order had been made upon the application of the co-respondent. More than two months had elapsed since the order was made, and the respondent was anxious that the charges in the petition should not be kept hanging over her any longer, but that the petitioner should either proceed to trial or take the petition off the file. He referred to "Hare v. Hare" (32, *Law Journal, Rep.* 7), in which the late Judge-Ordinary had ordered a cause to be set down for trial on the motion of the respondent, if the petitioner omitted to set it down within a certain time. In that case issues had been joined and the cause was ready for hearing, but this was a still stronger case, for the delay had taken place before the pleadings were completed. He also cited "Stuart v. Stuart (32, *Law General, Rep.* 110). In that case, after directions as to the trial of a cause had been given, the petitioner had failed to set it down in due course, and the Court had granted a rule *nisi*, calling on the petitioner to show cause why the petition should not be dismissed, and, no cause being shown, had afterwards dismissed the petition. He was told that there had been a later case ("King v. King and Dent"), in which, some general charges of adultery having been made and particulars ordered, the Court had ordered the charges to be struck out on the failure to deliver particulars. The court would insist upon a petitioner who placed such charges as these on the record giving proof of his *bona fides*, and satisfying the Court that he was not using its process for an improper purpose, by giving sufficient particulars of them. In conclusion, he called the attention of the Court to the last paragraph of an affidavit, setting forth the proceedings in the suit, made by the respondent's attorney, Mr. Horsley, a gentleman of repute and standing in his profession. It was short, but emphatic:—

"Lastly, I say I verily believe this petition was presented and filed and served for the purposes of extortion only, and that the petitioner has no case upon the merits."

Coupling this distinct and solemn statement made upon oath by an officer of the Court with the arguments he had already urged, he hoped the Court would grant the rule for which the respondent prayed. The motion was, in the alternative for a rule, either that particulars should be supplied within a certain time, or that cause should be shown on the next motion day why the petition should not be dismissed.

Neither the petitioner nor the co-respondent were represented by counsel, this being an *ex parte* application by the respondent.

The Judge-Ordinary.—The courts of this country, and this court among them, are open to all suitors; but it is a very reasonable principle that a suitor who brings other persons into a court should proceed with reasonable expedition to bring the matters at issue in the suit to trial. If that is a fare rule in other courts, it is especially fair in the Divorce Court wherein suits are instituted and changes are made which involve the reputation of those who are dragged into the court to answer them. It is therefore clear that the Court cannot for a moment tolerate any want of reasonable expedition on the part of a petitioner. In this case the Court is asked to make an order that the petition be dismissed on the ground that certain particulars which have been ordered have not been delivered. I think that branch of the application is altogether unfounded. The course which the case has taken is this:—The petitioner having filed his petition, the respondent, who alone makes this application, put an answer upon the file and applied for no particulars. If she had applied for them they would have been ordered as of course, as it is the universal practice of the Court to order them when the charges are as general as these. But, not having asked for them the respondent cannot now complain that they have not been given. The co-respondent, before filing an answer, did apply for particulars, and accordingly on the 17th of November an order was made that particulars should be given of the time and places where the adultery charged was alleged to have taken place. Since that order was made the petitioner has delivered no particulars and has taken no step in the suit, and, although the respondent cannot complain of his not having given particulars, I think she has a right to complain of his not having taken any step in the suit. It is for him to go on with the suit, and if the order for particulars stands in his way he should comply with it and furnish particulars, or show why he is unable to do so. The respondent has I think a right to say, "Give the particulars if you can, but if you cannot you have no right to keep the suit hanging over my head for an indefinite time." I think, therefore, that, irrespective of the order for particulars, the Court has a right to look and ought to look at the time which has elapsed since the suit was commenced, and to say to the petitioner, "You must either go on with the suit or show cause why you do not." On these grounds I am prepared to grant a rule to show cause why the petitioner should not go on with the suit, and, in the alternative, why, if he does not, the petition should not be dismissed. Cause will be shown on the next motion day. As to taking the petition off the file, that the Court never allows. We shall by and by find out whether the petition will go on with it or whether it is to be dismissed.

—Rule *nisi* accordingly.

NEW ENGLANDERS AND THE OLD HOME.

(From the Quarterly Review.)

Mr. Emerson can see that the English are a people of a myriad personalities, and cannot be represented by the popular figures of John Bull and John's bull-dog. He admits that, after all, what is said about a nation is a superficial dealing with symptoms. 'We cannot go deep enough into the biography of the spirit who never throws himself entire into one hero, but delegates his energy in parts. The wealth of the source is seen in the plenitude of English nature. What variety of power and talent; what facility and plenteousness of knighthood, lordship, ladyship, royalty, loyalty; what a proud chivalry is indicated in Collins's Peerage, through eight hundred years! What dignity resting on what reality and stoutness! What courage in war, what sinew in labour, what cunning workmen, what inventors, engineers, seamen, pilots, clerks and scholars! No one man, and no few men, can represent them.' Mr. Hawthorne, on the other hand, only believes in one John Bull—the popular embodiment of beef and beer; the bluff, hearty yeoman, with no possible refinement whatever; the Falstaff-like mountain of a man, who puts all his weight into his tread—especially if a Yankee's tender toes happen to be in the way; with his stomach full of meat, and pockets full of money; his face in a ruddy glow, like a round, red harvest-moon, except when mottled, double-chinned, and treble-chined. This is his image of the genuine Englishman; and he is sadly oppressed by the weight and size of it. That which does not come up, or swell out, to these proportions is not English in his estimation. It is too 'refined,' and more properly belongs to the American nation. Thus he finds that the sailor-darling of the English people, Nelson, was no representative of ours, because he had none of the ponderous respectability, the gross physique, which are to Mr. Hawthorne the sole sign and symbol of English nationality. Nelson was delicately organised as a woman, and as painfully sensitive as a poet; moreover, he had genius, which no Englishman it seems ever possessed, unless he was morbid and maimed, 'as we may satisfy ourselves by running over the list of their poets, for example, and observing how many of them have been sickly or deformed, and how often their lives have been darkened by insanity.' The reader will be sure to see how great is the truth of observation here, and how apposite the illustration. It is well known that genius never did break out in our race, except as the result of disease! Shakspeare and Ben Johnson, George Chapman, and Walter Scott were remarkably morbid men. Whilst Spenser, Milton, Wordsworth, and many other of our great poets, were undoubtedly insane. Nelson, Mr. Hawthorne says, won the love and admiration of his country through the efficacy of qualities that are not English. Precisely so. It never was an English quality to bring your ship close alongside that of the enemy, and there live or there die—one must go down before we part! Nor did Nelson understand the national nature in the least when he made his famous appeal to the sentiment of duty. He did not belong to us; and he was so successful because so eminently un-English! Let us see what Mr. Emerson says on this head:—

'The English delight in the antagonism which combines in one person the extremes of courage and tenderness. Nelson, dying at Trafalgar, sends his love to Lord Collingwood, and like an innocent schoolboy that goes to bed, says, "Kiss me, Hardy," and turns to sleep. Lord Collingwood, his comrade, was of a nature the most affectionate and domestic. And, Sir James Parry said, the other day, of Sir John Franklin, that if he found Wellington Sound open, he explored it; for he was a man who never turned his back on a danger, yet of that tenderness that he would not brush away a mosquito.'

But Mr. Hawthorne cannot see the relationship of Nelson to our race because he was not a big John Bull kind of man, with a robust personal vigour, and unpolishably rugged. Nor does he appear to know that this island has produced many of the most delicate, yet perfectly healthy, natures that ever breathed an aroma of womanly sweetness into literature—such as Philip Sidney, George Herbert, and Spenser, whom we take at random, as diverse illustrations of a far different sort of Englishmen.

Mr. Hawthorne is blind to the fact that John Bull's stoutness lies in the spirit as well as in corporal substance, and that Nelson, with his small stature and slender form, is as much an Englishman in spirit as though he had weighed twenty stone; whilst the slender body of Shelley contained as much English 'pluck' as did the large bulk of Dr. Johnson. The truth is that no greater fallacy obtains than this respecting the typical Englishman. Not that we wish for a moment to repudiate John Bull, or deny that Mr. Punch's portraits have the stamp of authenticity. We admit the groundwork of the character: let others build as they may upon it! We rejoice in John, with his sturdy spirit magnificently lodged in plenty of flesh. We like to see his face across the dinner-table, purple with port, it may be; or meet him in the farm-yard, when the increase of the year has gently swelled his sense of self-importance, and his genial smile is an illumination of contentedness. We like the humour of the thing, and are not concerned to point out that the sum-total of the English character is not included in the one picture. The type represents certain elements of the national strength, and it answers to the requirements of the popular imagination, which expects and demands that all greatness shall have large physical embodiment. But few of our great Englishmen have really been formed in this mould. Ben Johnson and Henry VIII. would almost stand alone. On the other hand, what a number we might name of Englishmen, true as ever breathed, who were neither of massive form nor heroic height of stature, and whose greatness could not be measured by their girth,—from Francis Drake to Nelson, from Milton and Newton to William Pitt! Let us not be misunderstood. We are not growing ashamed of our own flesh and blood because Mr. Hawthorne has fallen into an error. We do not see that souls fatten with our American cousins from the body's leanness, and we trust that John Bull may flourish long and his shadow never grow less. It is what Oxford men term the beefiness of the fellow, which has turned the scale of victory in his favour; enabled him to give the winning stroke with oar or sword in many a close tug of contest; and when he has thrown his enemy in some last deadly wrestle, he has fallen on him with double weight. Those observers, however, who persist in seeing only the coarse earthy outside of John Bull are not likely to do justice to that inner sanctuary of the English nature, where the gentler virtues nestle in dim, shy nooks, and the tender undergrowths of home feelings and kindly affections are nurtured and protected by the surrounding strength, or they might possibly see how many springs of secret sweetness tend to humanise and spiritualise the ponderous nature of the massive man.

We are charged with being dumb and sombre, gross and taciturn; each man a living image of our geographical isolation. But this uninviting exterior shields and shelters much delicate inner life, and gives it privacy. This kind of character affords quiet for the mind to brood in, and sufficient depth of soil to grow the choicest fruits. English nature likes to dwell inside of good thick walls, that are not easily overlooked, and cannot bear such as are transparent to the public gaze. It loves a privacy shady and sacred, and rather prefers to grow prickly externally, for protection. We are generally shy and shut-up with one another, and particularly so with strangers. Those, therefore, who judge the Englishman and the English race from the outside will do about as much justice as we should to Shakspeare if we could ignore his works, with all their imagery of his inner life, and remember only the fact that he made all the money he could in London, and then went back to Stratford to try and make more. What a genuine John Bull he would have been! The race which has produced Shakspeare—and he is our sole adequate representative man—may at least fairly claim to possess as great a range and variety of character as can be found in his works. But Mr. Hawthorne is not favourably endowed or fitted to enter the English nature; he acknowledges only one type, and that, to him, a repulsive one.

He also thinks us a one-eyed people, and the secret of our success is to be found in our way of shutting the other, so as to get the most distinct and decided view. In this manner, we achieve magnificent triumphs without seeing half the obstacles and difficulties which lie in the way—if we would only keep both eyes open. He says if General M'Clellan could but have shut his left eye, the right one would long ago have guided his army into Richmond. But it appears the Yankee mind cannot thus stultify itself, it is so very wide-awake; nor could it condescend to stumble into victory—it must see the way clear, with both eyes open, before it would take advantage of fortune.

It is interesting to know the kind of man that he did like, not to say fell in love with. Poor Leigh Hunt, with his southern weakness of fibre and his amiable simplicities of character, he found quite delightful. He was a beautiful and venerable old man—more soft and agreeable in manners than any other Englishman whom Mr. Hawthorne met. Exceedingly appreciative of American praise, which he received with face quietly alive, and gentle murmurs of satisfaction and continual folding of hands! But 'there was not an English trait in him from head to foot, morally intellectually, or physically. Beef, ale or stout, brandy or port-wine, entered not at all into his composition. His person and manners were thoroughly American, and of the best type.' We are glad Mr. Hawthorne perceived that this was not the sort of stuff out of which Englishmen are usually made, nor the pattern according to which they are cut. This was a man whom the Yankee could patronise. Now, John Bull cannot stand patronage either greasy or grim; he will not have it. Mr. Hawthorne would patronise us if he could; if we would only allow it. 'An American,' he says, 'is not very apt to love the English people, as a whole, on whatever length of acquaintance. I fancy they would value our regard, and even reciprocate it in their ungracious way, if we could give it to them in spite of all rebuffs.' But the national character is not so easily got over as was Leigh Hunt.

Mr. Hawthorne is almost as much oppressed in mind with what he elegantly terms the 'female Bull' as he is with the male. The only figure, he tells us, that comes fairly forth to his mind's eye out of his life at Leamington is 'that of a dowager, one of hundreds whom I used to marvel at in England, who had an awful ponderosity of frame; not pulpy, like the loose development of our few fat women, but massive with solid beef and streaky tallow; so that (though struggling manfully against the idea) you inevitably think of her as made up of steaks and sirloins!' We confess never to have thought of this when we have looked on those rubicund old English ladies, so light of heart that they can carry their external weight with jovial impunity and occupy their proper share of space, like an overflow of satisfaction; with their exceedingly delightful old faces, and cheeks like the summer jenneting and more than its sweetness in their smile. On seeing such women, and the young-eyed spirit yet looking out in spite of age, we have thought of motherhood in its mellowest aspect: we may have marvelled where the violet nature of the slender girl had gone, but we never contemplated the jolliest, most solid old dame from the cannibal point of view! But Mr. Hawthorne, in his ineffable coarseness, cannot even look on the budding beauty of English girlhood, or the full flower of English womanhood, without speculating upon the quantity of 'clay' that makes up the human form. He cannot get rid of the idea that Bull is made of beef, and accordingly 'beef' enters into all his calculations, although he sometimes calls it 'clay.' He admits being driven to acknowledge that English ladies, 'looked at from a lower point of view, were perhaps a little finer animals' than the American women; but 'it would be a pitiful bargain to give up the ethereal charm of American beauty in exchange for half a hundred weight of human clay.'

If nature refuses to go beyond a pallid briar-rose kind of beauty, a lily-like delicacy of grace, and cannot produce the fuller bosom and riper tint, by all means let our friends set up their lily ideal of womanhood for home admiration, and stick the faint wild-rose symbol in the national button-hole. Tastes differ, and we are not so 'refined' in ours. We like to see how victorious a thing is the force of beauty in the full glory of physical health. We do not despise the roses that bloom all the winter through, even though an American taste be apt to deem the deep healthy bloom 'fitter for a milkmaid than a lady.' A Yankee may think that his 'national paleness and lean habit of flesh' may give an advantage in an æsthetic point of view. We like to feel the radiating health and to hear the ring of it in the voice.

Our Englishwomen, however, are not all of the ponderous size that—like America to the Americans—they have to be embraced at twice. Nor are our types of feminine loveliness all of the buxom and blooming kind. We, too, have our white lilies of womanhood, with slim tall figures, flowing shapes, and faces that have the Greek fineness of feature. If Mr. Hawthorne had noticed their delicacy of form and complexion, he might have completed his family picture by calling these the 'veal of the female Bull.' Moreover, the Yankees may pride themselves on their 'refinement' and spareness of flesh, and they may produce a race of men who shall lack the English sap, hue, and plumpness; men who shall be lean in look, lanky in limb, and lantern-jawed, without its following necessarily that these shall be flashing heroic little Nelsons; Workers wiry and tenacious as Pitt; Poets with the delicate nature of Keats; the champagne-sparkle of Praed, the pathetic wit of Hood, or the beauty of holiness that shines through the verse of Vaughan. The thinness worn by a soul too keen for its physical sheath, or the fire of genius making its lamp of the body diaphanous, may be a different sort of thing from the thinness produced by a desiccating climate.

We said that Mr. Hawthorne was a shallow observer. Here are one or two striking illustrations of our meaning. At Uttoxeter he asked a boy of some twelve years of age if he had ever heard of Dr. Johnson's penance in the Market-place, where he stood bareheaded in the rain. The boy had never heard of it. Whereupon Mr. Hawthorne remarks, 'Just think of the absurd little town knowing nothing of the only memorable incident which ever happened within its boundaries since the old Britons built it!' And this because one little boy had not heard of the circumstance! Again, in Greenwich Park, Mr. Hawthorne saw some of the London 'unwashed' disporting themselves, and he infers a mighty difference betwixt the working-classes of England and America. He remarks, 'Every man and woman on our side of the water has a working-day suit and a holiday suit, and is occasionally fresh as a rose; whereas in the good old country the grimness of his labour or squallid habits clings for ever to the individual, and gets to be a part of his personal substance.' These, he says, are broad (very broad of the mark) 'facts, involving great corollaries and dependencies.' An inference this about on a par with that of the old gentleman who wrote a tract on the 'Falling Sickness amongst the London Rooks'! At the Twelve Brethren of Leicester's Hospital, Mr. Hawthorne finds that a countryman of his had framed a bit of poor Amy Robsart's needlework in a carved piece of oak from Kenilworth Castle; and he says, 'certainly, no Englishman would be capable of this little bit of enthusiasm.' As if Englishmen had never done not only tenderly graceful acts, but the most seriously absurd things in their enthusiasm!

Nothing short of the most cheery nature could have had heart to smile into Mr. Hawthorne's bitter wintry face long enough to win a smile of approval in return. Once or twice, however, we catch a watery sunbeam there for a moment, even in the presence of English people. He was delighted to find there were women amongst us who by their dress acknowledged that they were poor, and thus had the grace of fitness which is not ashamed of, being, like the daisy, one of the commonplaces of Nature. A kind of beauty this, he says, that will certainly never be found in America, where every girl tries to dress herself into somebody else. Also he remarks that in England people can grow old without the weary necessity of seeming younger than they are. 'In old English towns Old Age comes forth more cheerfully and genially into the sunshine than among ourselves, where the rush, stir, bustle, and irreverent energy of Youth are so preponderant that the poor forlorn grandsires begin to doubt whether they have a right to breathe in such a world any longer, and so hide their silvery heads in solitude.'

Mr. Hawthorne seems to have shared some, what in the feeling common to New Englanders of the higher culture and quieter nature, who tell us of their longings for the 'Old Home,' and their love of its special English features. We are acquainted with New Englanders in whom the Old Rome feeling is at times inexpressibly strong. When their life has been more than usually mowed down to the very roots of it under the influence of a great sorrow, it has seemed as though they touched England at that depth, and they have experienced a 'blind pathetic tendency' to wander back to the old place once more. Having no wish to disparage their own country, they yet feel there is something in English air and the tender sweetness of the green grass; the lark, singing in the blue sky overhead; our wild flowers, which seem as the affectionate diminutives used by Nature in her fondest speech; our field footpaths that wander and shady lanes that loiter along their lines of beauty; the homesteads that nestle in the heart of rural life, and thatched cottages that peep on the wayfarer through their wreaths of honeysuckle and roses; our grand Gothic cathedrals, grey old Norman towers, and village church-spires; the long rich grass that fattens round the old abbeys, which they cannot find in their own country. We have heard them say that the only real quiet life seems to be in England, and the only stillness sacred for the dead to rest in seems to be under the mossy stone or daisied mound of an English country church yard. Home is not easily extemporised on so vast a scale as is mapped out in America; and England alone, with her nestling nooks and old associations and brooding peace, satisfies the finer sense.* Mr. Hawthorne confesses that 'However one's Yankee patriotism may struggle against the admission, it must be owned that the trees and other objects of an English landscape take hold of the observer by numberless minute tendrils, as it were, which, look as closely as we choose, we never find in an American scene. Visiting these famous localities, I hope that I do not compromise my American patriotism by acknowledging that I was often conscious of a fervent hereditary attachment to the native soil of our forefathers, and felt it to be our own "old Home."' He thinks it a charming country on a very small scale, wherein Nature works with a pre-Raphaelite minuteness, much patient affection, and many tender sympathies; her handiwork being inimitable about the trunks of our trees, a square foot of old wall, and a yard or two of dense green hedge; a sprig of ivy embroidering an old boundary-fence, or the mosses taking shape in the cut letters of a name on a tombstone and keeping some forgotten memory green. On the whole, we have no doubt that Mr. Hawthorne found England much too good for the English. For his part, he says, he used to wish they could annex the island, 'transferring the thirty millions of inhabitants to some convenient wilderness in the great West, and putting half or a quarter as many of ourselves into their places. The change would be beneficial to both parties. We, in our dry atmosphere, are getting too nervous, haggard, dyspeptic, extenuated, unsubstantial, theoretic, and need to be made grosser. John Bull, on the other hand, has grown bulbous, long-bodied, short-legged, heavy-witted, material, and, in a word, too intensely English. In a few more centuries he will be the earthliest creature that ever the earth saw'—unless, we presume, such an intermixture and amalgamation with our American cousins should take place. But our little island refuses all such patronage steadily as does the national character. Besides which, what does Mr. Hawthorne say of our picturesque footpaths that go winding from stile to stile, and village to village, by green hedgerows and park-palings and gurgling brooks and lonely farmhouses, keeping from age to age their sacred right of way? 'An American farmer would plough across such a path, and obliterate it with his hills of potatoes and Indian corn; but here it is protected by law, and still more by the sacredness that inevitably springs up in the soil along the well-defined footprints of centuries. Old associations are sure to be fragrant herbs in English nostrils: we pull them up as weeds.' So that on the whole, perhaps, it were as well that we should not be ferried across the Atlantic just yet. We should like to love the island a little longer, and keep in sanctity many of its immemorial characteristics.

We find nothing whatever in Mr. Hawthorne's English experience to account for his acrimony. He has recorded no proof that either the country or the national character deserve the bitterness which he appears to have felt before he came hither, and with which he has gone grumbling home. He lets out that he seldom came into personal relations with an Englishman without beginning to like him, and feeling the favourable impression wax stronger with the progress of the acquaintance. Again, he confesses that an American in an English house will 'soon adopt the opinion that the English are the very kindest people on the earth, and will retain the idea as long, at least, as he remains on the inner side of the threshold.' Once outside, Mr. Hawthorne opines that the magnetism which attracts within the magic line, becomes repellent to all beyond. It is very unfair, however, that because the Yankee contracts into the chilling consciousness of his national self when he gets outside the circle of genial warmth, welling humanity, and hearty hospitality, and begins remembering his prejudices, the English character should be held at fault, and charged with the blame. The acrid quality which Mr. Hawthorne speaks of as being in the moral atmosphere of England, will, we fear, be found in his own nature. He met with friends most cordially kind, 'dear friends, genial, outspoken, openhearted Englishmen,' who represented the national nature at its best, from the one who made his visit to Oxford so sunny in memory, to the young friend who 'used to come and sit or stand by my fireside, talking vivaciously and eloquently with me about literature and life, his own national characteristics and mine, with such kindly endurance of the many rough republicanisms wherewith I assailed him, and such frank and amiable assertion of all sorts of English prejudices and mistakes, that I understood his countrymen infinitely the better for him, and was almost prepared to love the intensest Englishman of them all for his sake. Bright was the illumination of my dusky little apartment as often as he made his appearance there. Strengthened and encouraged by the potent spirit of bold John Barleycorn, Mr. Hawthorne felt it in his heart to say that 'the climate of England has been shamefully maligned. Its sulkiness and asperities are not nearly so offensive as Englishmen tell us (their climate being the only attribute of their country which they never overvalue); and the really good summer weather is the very kindest and sweetest that the world knows.' And, before he left England, he confesses that his taste had begun to deteriorate by acquaintance with the plumper modelling of female loveliness than it had been his 'happiness to know at home,' although he is firmly resolved to uphold as angels those American ladies who may be a trifle lacking as women. Whilst regarding the grace which it appears does at times veil our coarser 'clay,' he admits that 'an English maiden in her teens, though very seldom so pretty as our own damsels, possesses, to say the truth, a certain charm of half blossom, and delicately folded leaves, and tender womanhood shaded by maidenly reserves, with which, somehow or other, our American girls often fail to adorn themselves during an appreciable moment.' So that in his experience of English character, and climate, and home, and its men and women, we find no warrant, we repeat, for the bitterness of Mr. Hawthorne's book. Yet, from one end to the other, it is steeped in vinegar and gall. Something of this may come from the great national calamity; the 'Star, Wormwood' has fallen into the stream of American life, and turned it into blood for them, and bitterness for us. And our Yankee friends have exhibited on a national scale the same kind of character as that which flies at others, bent on distributing the misfortune that has befallen itself; such as is shown by the husband who thrashes his wife when his temper may have been crossed; or, to take it in a more comical aspect, that of the boy who, having deservedly received a slap on the head, flings a stone at the first inoffending dog he meets. But there is a root of bitterness in Mr. Hawthorne that goes deeper than this; it was planted long before the flag of Secession. This broad fact, palpable throughout the book, could not be brought to a finer point than in the passage we are about to quote.

A friend had given Mr. Hawthorne his suburban residence, with all its conveniences, elegancies, and snuggeries; its drawing-rooms and library, 'still warm and bright with the recollections of the genial presences that we had known there;' its closets, chambers, kitchen, and wine-cellar; its lawn and cosy garden nooks, and whatever else makes up the comprehensive idea of an English home—'he had transferred it all to us, pilgrims and dusty wayfarers, that we might rest and take our ease during his summer's absence on the Continent.' And Mr. Hawthorne enjoyed it all, and felt the feeling of home there as he had felt it nowhere else in this world. The weather, he says, was that of Paradise itself. He wandered up and down the walks of the delightful garden, felt the delicious charm of our summer grey skies, the richness of our verdure; felt that the hunger and thirst for natural beauty might be satisfied with our grass and green leaves alone; and, '*conscious of the triumph of England in this respect, and loyally anxious for the credit of my own country, it gratified me to observe what trouble and pains the English gardeners are fain to throw away in producing a few sour plums and abortive pears and apples; as, for example, in this very garden*, where a row of unhappy trees were spread out perfectly flat against a brick wall, looking as if impaled alive or crucified, with a cruel and unattainable purpose of compelling them to produce rich fruit by torture. For my part I never ate an English fruit, raised in the open air, that could compare in flavour with a Yankee turnip.'

Mr. Hawthorne is hardly quite right in saying that not an Englishman of us all ever spare them for the sake of courtesy or kindness. Yet it would not be of any advantage if we were to besmear one another all over with butter and honey. He is right in saying that Americans cannot judge of our susceptibility by their own. Thickheaded we may be, and it dulls many a blow; but we are not quite so thin-skinned as they are. None of them all ever said harder things of us than we continually say of ourselves and of each other. Let them abuse us bitterly as they please (and we shall still find reasonable cause for self-blame besides any blots that they can hit*), we do not see that will help them out of their difficulty, or hasten the decline and fall of England, which they seem to fancy is coming, and must come. Mr. Emerson even appears to think we have seen our best days. He writes:—

'If we will visit London, the present time is the best time, as some signs portend that it has reached its highest point. It is observed that the English interest us a little less within a few years; and hence the impression that the British powers has culminated, is in solstice, or already declining.'

Mr. Emerson should have known that, if England had been declining, the interest of his countrymen could not have been lessened on that account. What says Mr. Hawthorne on this subject? 'At some unexpected moment there must come a terrible crash. The *sole reason* why I should desire it to happen in my days is, that I might be there to see.' It appears to us exceedingly lucky that England could not be set on fire easily, as a single building, or the author of the above atrocious avowal might, when here, have been tempted to emulate the youth who fired the Ephesian temple. We have no wish to see the ruin of Mr. Hawthorne's country, and trust that it may yet be averted.

Wordsworth told Mr. Emerson, thirty years ago, that the Americans needed a civil war to teach the necessity of knitting the social ties stronger: and, whatsoever the result may be, that war has come. Their character, as well as institutions, is on its trial. The only real test that has probed it to the heart is now presented to it. Its qualities, good and bad, are gathered together as on the threshing-floor of fate, where the flails are beating fiercely, to separate the wheat from the straw; and the storm-winds are blowing mightily, to winnow the chaff from the grain. We wish them well through the purifying process, and hope they may emerge a better nation, of nobler men, with simpler manners, greater reverence, higher aims, a loftier tone of honour, and a lower tone of talk—as will inevitably follow the living of a more unselfish life, and the doing of more earnest work. And when they shall have passed through their *crucial* experiment they will undoubtedly know the English character somewhat better.

We have not the least consolation for those who would not mind marching to ruin with their own country, if upheld by the proud thought that England also was doomed to a speedy fall. There is not the least sign of such a consummation, devoutly as it may be wished. We never knew John Bull in better health and spirits. Our patriotic sense has been wonderfully quickened of late years; suffering has drawn our bonds of union closer. We were never more near being English, that is, Conservatives to a man. Those who are so cosmopolitan as to admire and love every country except their own have had a throw which has taken the breath out of them. Spirit of our people, the sap of the national life, has of late dwelt less in the branches, and more in the roots of the tree. There has been little flutter in the leaves above, but more concentrated vitality in the fibres clinging to the earth below. This is the meaning of our unanimity and unity. We are able and happy to assure our American friends that the following words, written years since by Mr. Emerson, yet apply to us with an added force:—

'I happened to arrive in England at the moment of a commercial crisis. But it was evident that, let who will fail, England will not. Those people have sat here a thousand years, and here will continue to sit. They will not break up, or arrive at any desperate revolution, like their neighbours; for they have as much energy, as much continence of character, as they ever had.

'The wise ancients did not praise the ship parting with flying colours from the port, but only that brave sailer which came back with torn sheets and battered sides, stripped of her banners but having ridden out the storm. And so I feel in regard to this aged England, with the possessions, honours, and trophies, and also with the infirmities of a thousand years gathering around her, irretrievably committed as she now is to many old customs which cannot be suddenly changed; pressed upon by the transitions of trade, and new and all incalculable modes, fabrics, arts, machines, and competing populations—I see her not dispirited, not weak, but well remembering that she has seen dark days before; indeed, with a kind of instinct that she sees a little better in a cloudy day, and that in storm of battle and calamity she has a secret vigour and a pulse like a cannon. I see her in her old age, not decrepit but young, and still daring to believe in her power of endurance and expansion. Seeing this, I say,—All hail! Mother of Nations, mother of heroes, with stength still equal to the time; still wise to entertain and swift to execute the policy which the mind and heart of mankind requires in the present hour. So be it! so let it be.'

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* This feeling for the 'Old Home' finds a frank and genuine expression in Mr. Elihu Burritt's forthcoming 'Walk from Land's End to John O'Groat's,' if we may judge from a glance at the early sheets.

* See for an enumeration of frightful evils, some of which society might do much to cure, a striking little book, called 'Another Blow for Life,' by G. Godwin, F. R. S. London, 1864.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

(A German Drunken Song.)

Schleswig!—grand word, sounds of swipes;
Schleswig-Holstein—beer and pipes.
Dutchland's claims are just and clear;
Schleswig-Holstein—pipes and beer.

In tobacco cloudland dim,
Fill the beerpot to the brim,
Downsides up at one pull drain;
Schleswig-Holstein we will gain!

Schleswig-Holstein shall be free,
Just about as much as we.
Any fool may understand
Freedom's home in Fatherland.

Therefore Schleswig-Holstein, mates,
Must be added to our States,
Bloodshed never mind how much,
Danish ground we'll make High Dutch.

England can't conceive what for
We're about to plunge in war.
With Teutonic mind to think
Needs Teutonic smoke and drink.

Visions, through these fumes that rise,
Are concealed from British eyes;
There a German Fleet appears—
Schleswig-Holstein—drink your beers!

No such sailors, fleet to man;
Truer tars ne'er emptied can,
Floods of swipes with us agree,
So we're safe to stand the sea.

"Lubbers!" though Britannia cries,
"Hit a foe of your own size,
Let that little boy alone."
Schleswig-Holstein we will bone.

Schleswig-Holstein, gallant band,
Go and win—when you can stand.
Lie and sing, to stand unable,
Schleswig-Holstein under table.

—*Punch.*

A WELCOME TO THE BABY PRINCE.

BY THE POET LAUREATE T-PP-R.

Twinkle, twinkle, little Star,
That's precisely what you are,
Star of England's hopes, and mine,
Destined on her throne to shine.

Pretty little royal boy,
Father's pride and mother's joy,
How I long to see thee toddle,
And to kiss thy pinky noddle!

Haply if thy praise I sing,
Old England's small but future King!
Pa and Ma will ask me down
To Frogmore, night to Windsor town.

Therefore, hail! auspicious child!
Who upon our land hast smiled!
And let thy parents read my rhymes
A hundred thousand million times!

—*Punch.*

Thackeray's Last Works.—Charles Dickens, writing about Mr. Thackeray, in the February number of the *Cornhill Magazine*, says,—"On the table before me there lies all that he had written of his latest and last story. That it would be very sad to any one—that it is inexpressibly so to a writer—in its evidences of matured designs never to be accomplished, of intentions begun to be executed and destined never to be completed, of careful preparation for long roads of thought that he was never to traverse, and for shining goals that he was never to reach, will be readily believed. The pain, however, that I have felt in perusing it has not been deeper than the conviction that he was in the healthiest vigour of his powers when he wrought on this last labour. In respect of earnest feeling, far-seeing purpose, character, incident, and a certain loving picturesqueness blending the whole, I believe it to be much the best of all his works. That he fully meant it to be so, that he had become strongly attached to it, and that he bestowed great pains upon it, I trace in almost every page. It contains one picture which must have cost him extreme distress, and which is a masterpiece. There are two children in it, touched with a hand as loving and tender as ever a father caressed his little child with. There is some young love, as pure and innocent and pretty as the truth. And it is very remarkable that, by reason of the singular construction of the story, more than one main incident usually belonging to the end of such a fiction is anticipated in the beginning, and thus there is an approach to completeness in the fragment, as to the satisfaction of the reader's mind concerning the most interesting persons, which could hardly have been better attained if the writer's breaking-off had been foreseen. The last line he wrote and the last proof he corrected are among these papers through which I have so sorrowfully made may way. The condition of the little pages of manuscript where death stopped his hand shows that he had carried them about, and often taken them out of his pocket here and there, for patient revision and interlineation. The last words he corrected in print were, 'And my heart throbbed with an exquisite bliss.' God grant that on that Christmas-eve when he laid his head back on his pillow and threw up his arms, as he had been wont to do when very weary, some consciousness of duty done and Christian hope throughout life humbly cherished, may have caused his own heart so to throb, when he passed away to his Redeemer's rest."

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—March 8th.

Black, Lieutenant G., Royal Artillery, on leave, from Kirkee.
Pemberton, Lieutenant C. C., Royal Artillery, on leave, from Malligaum.

DEPARTURE.—March 8th.

Black, Lieutenant G., Royal Artillery, to rejoin, to Kirkee.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 7th March.

The undermentioned men, enlisted for the 103rd Foot, are attached to the Band of His Excellency the Governor:—Privates James Cummings and Joseph Powell.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Bombay, 8th March.

The following General Order by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India is republished:—

Head Quarters Camp Chumkunnee, 13th Feb. 1864.

Under instructions from Government the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to notify with reference to G. O. C. C. of the 11th and 5th August 1863 that no articles of Regimental necessaries will be issued to Regiments by the Government of India until the stock of such articles supplied by tradesmen has been exhausted. The necessaries now in store with Regiments procured from contractors at home will remain the property of those contractors until disposed of; the Secretary of State for India having declined to interfere with the disposal of the stock at present in the possession of Regiments.

BENGAL.

(From the Gazette of India, February 21.)

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to appoint Sir Robert Montgomery, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies, to be a Fellow of the University of Calcutta.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Surgeon T. Farquhar, M.D., Surgeon to His Excellency, to officiate as Member and Secretary of the Sanitary Commission convened under Government General Order No. 87 of the 2nd instant, in addition to his other duties, pending the arrival of Dr. Walker.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate:—

Captain Edward Davidson, of the Royal Engineers, Deputy Consulting Engineer and *ex-officio* Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Railway Branch, for 20 months, under the new Regulations.

Captain Thomas Chadwick Graham, of the late 4th European Light Cavalry, for 20 months, under the new Regulations.

Captain Henry Roche Osborn, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd in Command, 5th Bengal Cavalry, for 12 months.

Assistant Surgeon Neil Benjamin Baillie, of the Medical Department, attached to the 5th Bengal Cavalry, for 12 months, under the new Regulations.

Lieut. Thomas Henry Tyrwhitt Drake, of the General List, Infantry, Doing-duty Officer, 22nd (Punjab) Regiment Native Infantry, 18 months, under the new Regulations.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Medical Department:—

Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals John Macintire, with temporary rank, to be Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, with effect from the 9th September 1863, vice Deputy Inspector General R. W. Faithful, deceased.

Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals Duncan McRae, with temporary rank, to be Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, with effect from the 17th December 1863, vice Deputy Inspector General M. McNeil Rind, deceased.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following temporary arrangements in the Department of the Adjutant General during the absence, on sick leave to Europe, of Captain G. L. Fraser, Assistant Adjutant General, or until further orders:—

Major G. E. Holmes, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, with the rank of Assistant Adjutant General, to officiate as Assistant Adjutant General.

Captain H. E. Iremonger, Brigade Major, Peshawur, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Adjutant General.

Lieut. Colonel S. Richards, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Adjutant General of Division, is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appointment on the Divisional Staff.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments, with effect from the date on which Captain Ruxton joined the 3rd Punjab Infantry:—

Punjab Irregular Force.

2nd Sikh Infantry.—Major P. F. Gardiner, Commandant of the 3rd Punjab Infantry, to be Commandant, vice Major G. Harding, killed in action.

3rd Punjab Infantry.—Captain A. U. F. Ruxton, of the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Commandant, vice Major Gardiner.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate:—

Assistant Surgeon Archibald Fullerton Richmond, of the Medical Department, for 20 months, under the new Regulations.

NEW ORGANIZATION OF THE PUNJAB IRREGULAR FORCE.

The Regiments of the Punjab Irregular Force having been placed under the new organization by General Order by the Governor General No. 161 A of the 29th October 1863, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

PUNJAB IRREGULAR FORCE.

1st Cavalry.

Lieut. Colonel W. T. Hughes, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Commandant.

Lieut. C. S. Maclean, Bengal Staff Corps, to be 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer.

Lieut. E. P. W. Ripley, late 51st Native Infantry, to be 2nd Squadron Officer.

Lieut. R. C. Hutchinson, Madras General List, to be 3rd Squadron Officer.

Lieut. H. S. Jarrett, late 3rd European Regiment, to be Adjutant.

* * * * to be Doing-duty Officer.

2nd Cavalry.

Lieut. Colonel S. J. Browne, C. B. & V. C., Bengal Staff Corps, to be Commandant, but to continue to officiate as Commandant of the Corps of Guides until further orders.

Captain T. G. Kennedy, Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd in Command, Corps of Guides, to officiate as Commandant.

Lieut. F. Lance, Bengal Staff Corps, to be 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer.

Lieut. R. B. P. P. Campbell, Bengal Staff Corps, to be 2nd Squadron Officer.

Lieut. H. Goschen, late 3rd European Regiment, to be 3rd Squadron Officer.

Lieut. J. R. Campbell, General List, Infantry, to be Adjutant.

Lieut. J. H. Broome, General List, Infantry, to be Doing-duty Officer.

3rd Cavalry.

Major L. B. Jones, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Commandant.

Lieut. A. Vivian, Bengal Staff Corps, to be 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer.

Lieut. W. C. Anderson, late 22nd Native Infantry, to be 2nd Squadron Officer.

Lieut. J. D. Macpherson, 10th Native Infantry, Paid Doing-duty Officer, 4th Punjab Infantry, to be 3rd Squadron Officer.

Lieut. T. J. C. Plowden, General List, Infantry, to be Adjutant.

Lieut. G. F. Bryant, General List, Bombay Infantry, to be Doing-duty Officer.

4th Cavalry.

Captain C. J. Godby, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Commandant.

Lieut. F. D. Hawkins, Bengal Staff Corps, to be 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer.

Lieut. A. W. Roberts, General List, Cavalry, to be 2nd Squadron Officer.

* * * * to be 3rd Squadron Officer.

Lieut. F. Hammond, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Adjutant.

* * * * to be Doing-duty Officer.

5th Cavalry.

Captain W. H. Paget, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Commandant.

Captain H. L. Millet, Bengal Staff Corps, to be 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer.

Lieut. G. B. Crispin, Bombay Staff Corps, to be 2nd Squadron Officer.

Lieut. J. C. Stewart, late 6th European Regiment, to be 3rd Squadron Officer.

Lieut. G. C. Bird, Madras Staff Corps, to be Adjutant.

Lieut. W. W. H. Scott, General List, Infantry, to be Doing-duty Officer.

1st Sikh Infantry.

Major J. P. W. Campbell, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Commandant, but to continue to officiate as Commandant, 5th Goorkha Regiment, until further orders.

Captain F. H. Jenkins, Bengal Staff Corps, to be 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, but to continue to officiate as 2nd in Command, Corps of Guides, until further orders.

Lieut. H. C. P. Rice, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Wing Officer, to act as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer.

Lieut. A. G. Ross, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Adjutant.

* * * * to be Quarter Master.

Lieut. L. C. DeL. Daniell, late 14th Native Infantry, to be Doing-duty Officer.

2nd Sikh Infantry.

Major P. F. Gardiner, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Commandant.

Captain R. D'O. C. Bracken, Bengal Staff Corps, to be 2nd in Command and Wing Officer.

Lieut. S. Beckett, Bengal Staff Corps, Adjutant 5th Punjab Infantry, to be Wing Officer.

Lieut. B. Slater, late 22nd Native Infantry, to be Adjutant.

Lieut. F. E. Hastings, General List, Infantry, to be Quarter Master.

* * * * to be Doing-duty Officer.

3rd Sikh Infantry.

Lieut. Colonel R. Renny, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Commandant.

Major D. Mocatta, Bengal Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, Punjab, to be 2nd in Command and Wing Officer.

Lieut. B. E. Chambers, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Wing Officer.

Lieut. W. Rawlins, Madras Staff Corps, to be Adjutant.

Lieut. W. B. Aislabie, General List, Infantry, to be Quarter Master.

Lieut. P. W. Smith, General List, Infantry, to be Doing-duty Officer.

4th Sikh Infantry.

Major H. F. M. Boisragon, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Commandant.

Lieut. G. B. Stainforth, Bengal Staff Corps, (*on leave to Europe*), to be 2nd in Command and Wing Officer.

Lieut. A. FitzHugh, Bengal Staff Corps, Adjutant, 2nd Sikh Infantry, to be Wing Officer.

Lieut. H. M. Pratt, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Adjutant.

Lieut. B. E. Gowan, late 15th Native Infantry, to be Quarter Master.

* * * * to be Doing-duty Officer.

1st Infantry.

Major C. P. Keyes, Madras Staff Corps, to be Commandant.

Lieut. F. J. Keen, Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd in Command, 3rd Punjab Infantry, to be 2nd in Command and Wing Officer.

Lieut. H. W. Pitcher, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Wing Officer.

Lieut. H. R. Young, 2nd Native Infantry, to be Adjutant.

Lieut. W. H. H. Unwin, late 56th Native Infantry, to be Quarter Master.

Lieut. T. T. Oliphant, late 5th European Regiment, to be Doing-duty Officer.

2nd Infantry.

Lieut. Colonel G. W. G. Green, C. B., of the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Commandant.

Lieut. H. Tyndall, Bengal Staff Corps, to be 2nd in Command and Wing Officer.

Lieut. L. T. K. Gustavinski, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Wing Officer.

Lieut. T. M. Sandys, late 73rd Native Infantry, to be Adjutant.

* * * * to be Quarter Master.

* * * * to be Doing-duty Officer.

3rd Infantry.

Captain A. U. F. Ruxton, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Commandant.

Lieut. P. C. Rynd, Bengal Staff Corps, Paid Doing-duty Officer, 2nd Punjab Infantry, to be 2nd in Command and Wing Officer.

Lieut. G. N. Money, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Wing Officer.

Lieut. C. K. Mackinnon, 9th Native Infantry, Officiating Adjutant, 6th Punjab Infantry, to be Adjutant.

* * * * to be Quarter Master.

* * * * to be Doing-duty Officer.

4th Infantry.

Major J. Hood, late 49th Native Infantry, to be Commandant.

Lieut. J. W. McQueen, Bengal Staff Corps, to be 2nd in Command and Wing Officer.

Lieut. W. Snow, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Wing Officer.

Lieut. A. J. D. Hawes, late 73rd Native Infantry, Paid Doing duty Officer, 3rd Sikh Infantry, to be Adjutant.

* * * * to be Quarter Master.

Lieut. G. C. DeLautour, General List, Infantry, to be Doing-duty Officer.

5th Infantry.

Lieut. Colonel J. L. Vaughan, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Commandant.

Captain H. Hayley, Bengal Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, Punjab to be 2nd in Command and Wing Officer.

Captain C. E. Stewart, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Wing Officer.

* * * * to be Adjutant.

* * * * to be Quarter Master.

Ensign W. Loch, General List, Paid Doing-duty Officer, to be Doing-duty Officer.

6th Infantry.

Captain W. D. Hoste, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Commandant.

Captain T. Quin, of the Bengal Staff Corps, to be 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, but to continue to officiate as Commandant to 1st Sikh Infantry, until further orders.

Lieut. S. J. Browne, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Wing Officer.

Lieut. W. C. Chowne, late 12th Native Infantry, District Superintendent of Police, Punjab, to be Adjutant.

Lieut. T. F. Bruce, General List, to be Quarter Master.

* * * * to be Doing-duty Officer.

5th Goorkha Regiment.

Major O. E. Rothney, Bengal Staff Corps (*on leave to Europe*), to be Commandant.

Captain H. P. Close, late 31st Bombay Native Infantry, to be 2nd in Command and Wing Officer.

Lieut. E. C. Codrington, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Wing Officer.

Lieut. J. S. Oliphant, late 5th European Regiment, to be Adjutant.

Lieut. J. M. Sym, late 58th Native Infantry, to be Quarter Master.

* * * * to be Doing-duty Officer.

SCALE OF CLOTHING ALLOWED TO EUROPEAN TROOPS.

Under the authority of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to lay down the following scale of articles of Clothing to be supplied in alternate years to European Troops serving in India:—

This scale includes the additional articles of Clothing issued to the Troops at Home and in the Colonies under the authority of the Horse Guards' Circular Memoranda noted in the margin, or compensation for such of them as are not required to be issued in kind to Troops serving in India, in order to enable the Soldier to provide himself with white summer Clothing.

No. 153, dated 28th August 1861.
,, 187, 3rd March 1862.

The provisions of Horse Guards' Circulars of the 28th August 1861 and 3rd March 1862 are hereby declared applicable to the Troops serving in India; the former with effect from 1st April 1861, the latter from 1st April 1863. Copies of these Circulars are annexed to this Order.

Compensation in money will be granted in lieu of articles due under the above decision, prior to the issue of Clothing for 1864-65.

The issue of Clothing for "the first year," as notified in the annexed scale, is to be that for 1864-65 due on 1st April 1864.

HORSE ARTILLERY.

1st Year.

1 Full Dress Jacket, 1 pair Overalls, strapped, 1 pair Wellington Boots, 1 pair Ankle Boots, 1 pair Gloves, 1 pair Spurs, and 1 pair Bootings.

2nd Year.

1 Undress Jacket, 1 pair Cloth Trowsers, 1 pair Wellington Boots, and 1 pair Gloves.

Compensation.

I. For difference between value of full and undress Jacket.

II. For pair of Overalls.

FIELD AND GARRISON ARTILLERY.

To Mounted Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.

1st Year.

1 Tunic, 1 pair Overalls, strapped, 1 pair Wellington Boots, 1 pair Ankle Boots, 1 pair Gloves, 1 pair Spurs, and 1 pair Bootings.

2nd Year.

1 Undress Jacket, 1 pair Cloth Trowsers, 1 pair Wellington Boots, and 1 pair Gloves.

Compensation

I. For difference between value of Tunic and undress Jacket.

II. For pair of Cloth Trowsers.

To Dismounted Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.

1st Year.

1 Tunic, 1 pair Cloth Trowsers, 1 pair Wellington Boots, and 1 pair Ankle Boots.

2nd Year.

1 Undress Jacket, 1 pair Cloth Trowsers, and 2 pairs Ankle Boots.

Compensation.

I. For difference between value of Tunic and undress Jacket.

II. For pair of Cloth Trowsers.

CAVALRY.

1st Year.

1 Tunic, 1 pair Overalls, strapped, 1 pair Wellington Boots, 1 pair Ankle Boots, 1 pair Gloves, and 1 pair Bootings.

2nd Year.

I pair Cloth Trowsers, 1 pair Gloves, and 1 Ankle Boots

Compensation.

I. For Tunic.

II. For pair of Overalls.

INFANTRY.

1st Year.

1 Cloth Tunic, 1 pair Cloth Trowsers, and 2 pair Ankle Boots.

2nd Year.

1 Serge Frock, 1 pair Serge Trowsers, and 2 pairs Ankle Boots.

Compensation.

I. For difference in value between Cloth Tunic and Serge Frock.

II. For pair of Cloth Trowsers

Horse Guards, S. W.,
28th August 1862

With a view to reducing the deductions from pay to which the soldier is now liable for the renewal of a part of his clothing, the Secretary of State for War, in concurrence with His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief, has been pleased to approve of the undermentioned additional articles of clothing being issued to Her Majesty's Troops serving at home and in the Colonies:—

One pair of boots annually to the Cavalry;

One pair of unbooted cloth trowsers biennially to all mounted services and Artillery;

One pair of serge trowsers biennially to the Foot Guards and Infantry of the Line;

One pair of boots annually to every Non-Commissioned Officer and Soldier of Infantry Corps and Artillery who now receive only one pair.

These articles will be issued in addition to the clothing at present supplied to the several arms of the Service.

All bootings will, in future, be supplied biennially only.

These arrangements will take effect from the 1st of April 1862, and Commanding Officers will accordingly forthwith forward to the War Office requisitions and size rolls for the additional articles required for the ensuing military year. In future years these requisitions will, of course, accompany the applications for Annual Clothing.

By Command,
James Yorke Scarlett, Adjutant General.

Horse Guards, S. W.,
3rd March 1862.

His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief desires that the following arrangement, which has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State for War, respecting the issue of Boots to the Cavalry, Royal Artillery and Military Train, and of Gloves to the Cavalry—to come into operation on the 1st April next,—may be notified to the Corps concerned:—

Cavalry.

1 pair Wellington Boots biennially, 1 pair Ankle Boots annually, 1 pair Gloves annually, on 1st April.

Royal Artillery.

Horse Brigade and mounted men of Field and Garrison Brigades.

1 pair Wellington Boots annually, 1 pair Ankle Boots biennially, on 1st April.

Dismounted Men.

4 pairs of Boots in 2 years, viz.:—

1st Year.

1 pair Wellington Boots 1st April, 1 pair Ankle Boots 1st October.

2nd Year.

1 pair Ankle Boots 1st April, 1 pair Ankle Boots 1st October.

Military Train.

1 pair Wellington Boots biennially, 1st April.
1 pair Ankle Boots annually, 1st April.

By Command,
James Yorke Scarlett, Adjutant General.

The following Extract from the London Gazette of the 11th December 1863 is published for general information:—

War Office, December 11th, 1863.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of Lieutenant Colonel Charles Robert West Hervey, of the Bombay Staff Corps, some time General Superintendent for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity, to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Honorable Order.

Head Quarters, Camp Chumkunnee, 15th Feb.

Under the authority of Government, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to notify that Officers applying to fill Staff Corps vacancies ought not to specify particular Regiments, as transfers to them cannot be guaranteed.

Should an Officer however be desirous of transfer to one Regiment only, there is no objection to this being stated; but it must be understood that appointment thereto will be dependent upon a consideration of the services, and consequent claims to promotion of other applicants and of the Officers of the Regiment itself.

In the event of there being no candidate from the Indian Army of the same rank as the Line Officer who may be appointed to the Staff Corps, the vacancy in the next grade, caused by the promotion in the Regiment, will, if possible, be given to an Officer of the Indian Army.

A List will be kept in the Adjutant General's Department of all Candidates in the three Presidencies, and from this List, the senior Officer of corresponding rank will be ordinarily selected to fill Staff Corps vacancies as they arise.

Should circumstances not foreseen at the time of the original application induce an Officer no longer to desire transfer to a Line Regiment, he should at once intimate the same through his Commanding Officer to the Adjutant General of his Presidency, in order that his name may be removed from the List of candidates.

All Officers desirous of being enrolled as candidates are reminded that their applications are to be accompanied by Statements of services as required by G. O. C. C. dated the 19th November 1862.

Staff Assistant Surgeon Robert Spence, attached to the 82nd Foot, will return to England, having completed his tour of foreign service.

Head Quarters, Camp Chumkunnee, 16th Feb.

Under instructions from Government, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to notify that when a Brigadier General obtains the temporary command of a Division, he is not to make over his Brigade but exercise the command thereof, in conjunction with that of the Division, until his appointment is confirmed by the Government.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to appoint Lieutenant J. F. Tennant, 108th Foot, to be Instructor of Musketry to the Regiment, subject to the approval of His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Ships.	Commanders.	From
8	India (s)	Greig	Calcutta, Feb. 5.
	Harmonides	Moran	Liverpool, Sept. 20.
	Mayaram Dayaram	Scott	Calcutta, Feb. 2.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Ships.	Commanders.	To
8	Mountstuart Elphinston	Fladsend	Moulmein.
	Taptee (s)	Ellis	Surat.
	Clydesdale	McGregor	Liverpool.
	Marie	Meyer	Battavia.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per ship *Harmonides*, from Liverpool.—Mrs. Robinson and child.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per British ship *Harmonides*, from Liverpool.—Spoke the American ship *Windsor Forest*, bound to Cardiff, in latitude 37 N., longitude 15 W. On January 4th spoke the ship *Ethan*, in latitude 27 S., longitude 66 E.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship *Frenchman*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Marian*, for New York.
P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Jeddo*, for China.
P. and O. C.'s Steamer *Salsette*, for Aden and Suez.

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FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ....£3 2s. 6d. to £3 7s. 6d.
(Seeds) ....£2 10s. 0d. Nominal.
To London (Cotton) ....£3 0s. 0d.
(Seeds) ....£2 15s. 0d. to £3 0s. 0d.
To China ....
To Clyde .... No offers.
To Hull ....
To Calcutta and back ... Rs. 17 to 18

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, 8TH MARCH, 1864.

London.

Forest Right—2 boxes sundries, Jaffers Sullamon; 75 bales cotton, 262½ cwt., Robertson Brothers.

Stamboul—400 bags jingillyseed, 600 cwt., 88 bundles [illegible]d, 44 cwt., Visram Kessowjee; Loose elephant [illegible]-2-10 lbs., Succoor Futtaybhoy; 50 cases olibanum [illegible] cwt., Fazul Balloo; 94 cases dry ginger, 120 cwt., [illegible]ss Goculdass.

[illegible]—400 bags linseed, 600 cwt., Fulcher Cooper and Co.

Liverpool.

[illegible] *Bates*—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Jewraz Rut[illegible] and Co.; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Hurridass [illegible]; 41 bales cotton, 143½ cwt., Bhanjee Nursy and Co.

Frenchman—567 bags rapeseed, 859½ cwt., Muthooradass Vusunjee; 631 bundles country gall, 315½ cwt., Jairam Ruttonsy; 300 bales wool, 900 cwt., Cupoorchund Purmanund.

Thomas Sedlon—6 bales cotton, 21 cwt., Stoche Prieger and Co.

Arsa—600 bags linseed, 900 cwt., C. Assaria.

City of Benares—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Campbell Mitchell and Co.; 101 bales cotton, 353½ cwt., Dhunjee Maneck and Co.; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Hurry Govind; 150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., W. Nicol and Co.

Flower of the Forest—14 bales cotton, 49 cwt., Jewraz Megjee and Co.; 32 bales cotton, 112 cwt., Ticumjee Pursotum; 16 bales cotton, 56 cwt., Govindjee Megjee and Co.

Confidence—53½ bales cotton, 187½ cwt., P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co.; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., C. N. Cama and Co.

Palinurus.—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Ruttonsy Khimjee; 25 bales cotton, 87½ cwt., Mooljee Dhunjee; 35 bales cotton, 122½ cwt., Cursonjee Canjee.

Jamsetjee Cursetjee.—150 bags surseeseed, 225 cwt., Roopchund Dwarkadass.

Cimber—50 bales cotton, 75 cwt., Goculdass Deweeren.

Ann Holzburg.—400 bales cotton, 1400 cwt., Chuturbhoy Assaria.

Celestial Empire.—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., B. H. Cama; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Bhanjee Jewraz; 40 bales cotton, 140 cwt., 102 bales wool, 306 cwt., Cullianjee Petamber; 93 bales cotton, 325½ cwt. Jeatha Pursotum; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Nensy Damjee.

Golden Dream—75 bales cotton, 262½ cwt., Goculdass Tezpall; 25 bales cotton, 87½ cwt., 25 bales wool, 75 cwt., Dhurumsey Mooljee; 150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Goculdass Deiveuron & Co.; 102 bales cotton, 357 cwt., Hurridass Cursondass; 68½ bales cotton, 239½ cwt., Somchund Golabchund.

Golden Empire—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Damjee Hunsraz & Co.; 59 bales cotton, 179 cwt., R. Jeatha; 125 bales cotton, 437½ cwt., D. Jamsetjee & Brothers; 85 bales cotton, 297½ cwt., Gocul Jeeva.

Africa.—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Morarjee Pudomsee & Co.; 49 bales wool, 147 cwt., Govindjee Volljee; 76 bales cotton, 266 cwt., Bhimjee Girdhur & Co.; 49 bales coir yarn 122½ cwt., Ramjee Sewjee.

Queen of the Seas.—105 bales cotton, 367½ cwt., Rennie Scovell & Co.; 65 bales wool, 195 cwt., S. S. Narielwalla; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Tulla Nagsy; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Mooljee Dhunjee.

Tamogonaps.—500 bundles surseeseed, 250 cwt., Cullianjee Bharmull.

Myrtle—325 bales wool, 975 cwt., Sooaderjee Salljee.

Eagle—10 bales cotton, 35 cwt., Kessowdass Sewdass.

Holberg—260 bales cotton, 910 cwt., B. Purbutt and Co.

Encine—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Vurudhmon Premjee and Co.; 53 bales cotton, 185½ cwt., Daveedass Sewram.

Gilbert Thompson.—41 bales wool, 123 cwt., Muncherjee Cowasjee Lungra.

Lady Clarendon—100 bags surseeseed, 150 cwt., Soma Tezsy.

Bordeaux.

Victorine—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., J. Siegfried and Co.

Havre.

Intimes—150 bags coffee, 225 cwt., S. Narayen and Co.; 200 bags coffee, 300 cwt., Dossabhoy Cursetjee and Co.

Marseilles.

Tropique.—600 bags jingillyseed, 750 cwt., Nursy Mowjee.

New York.

Marion.—1,000 bags linseed 1,500 cwt., Fernandez.

T. E. Lemon.—1 half bale orchillaweed, 2 cwt., S. Narayen and Co.; 21 bales cotton, 73 cwt., Coupland and Co.; 32 bags linseed, 48 cwt., Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.

Inconstant—500 bales bags linseed, 750 cwt., Gaddum and Co.; 50 bales wool, 150 cwt., Govindjee Megjee.

Minerva—500 bags linseed, 750 cwt., Volkart, Brothers; 50 bales wool, 150 cwt., Heerjee Bhimse and Co.; 80 bales wool, 240 cwt., Jewraz Megjee and Co.; 54 bags linseed, 81 cwt., D. and M. Pursotumdass and Co.

St. Thomas.

Cicero—Loose coiryarn, 120 cwt., Lyon Brothers and Co.; 550 bags linseed, 825 cwt., Amndjee Govindjee.

Hongkong.

Steamer *Bombay Castle*—200 bundles sharkfins, 200 bundles fishmaws Assoobhoy Gangjee; 157 bundles sharkfins, 49 cwt., 8 bundles fishmaws, 2 cwt. 2 qr. 7 lbs., Curimbhoy Ebram; 76 bundles fishmaws, 23 cwt. 1 qr. 2 lbs., 224 bundles sharkfins, 69 cwt. 2 qr. 5 lbs.. Luduckbhoy Datto; 81 packages sundries, Visrambhoy Ebram; 132 bundles Ooplates, 57 cwt., Lalljee Dossa.

Steamer *Jeddo*—1 box silver dollars, H. Essac Ellis.

Shanghaie.

Steamer *Jeddo*—32 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each Stenhouse and Co.

[illegible]SSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

[illegible]des, Rogers—Nasmyth & Co.
[illegible]ingham, Caroline—D. H. Cama. Nov. 4
[illegible]ine Ranken, McMillen. Jan. 5
[illegible]st, Gibson—W. Nicol & Co. Oct. 30
[illegible]rick, Elmslie—W. Nicol & Co. Dec. 3
[illegible]an, Winchester—Ewart, Latham & Co.
674 Campbell, Roy—W. Nicol & Co. Jan. 8
655 Canada Belle, Henderson.
710 Daphne, Foreman—Grey & Co. Jan. 15
955 Defiance, Symons—Ritchie Steuart & Co.
1066 Egeria, Storey—Martin, Young & Co. Nov. 7
480 Empress, Piers.
949 Gertrude, Spedding—Grey & Co. Nov. 28
1241 Gloucestershire, Tomlinson—Ritchie Steuart & Co.
780 Glendower, Hughes. Nov. 30
1221 King Arthur, Grigs. Oct. 9
725 Keunington, Edwards.
900 Lepanto, Martin—Stoeher, Prieger & Co. Dec. 20
614 Leonidas, Thompson.
701 Monarchy, Day—Mahomed Pereera & Co. Nov. 19
724 Morayshire, Piton. Dec. 26
1312 Pride of the Ocean, Anderson—B. H. Cama Dec. 29
740 Ramillies, Denny.
1100 Sir JamsetjeeFamily, Wilson—R. J. Jejeebhoy & Sons.
989 Southampton, Linstrong—Macnee & Co.
722 Sultana, Williams—Mahomed Pereera & Co. Nov. 5
761 Sailor Prince, Camsey. Jan. 12
1193 Thunderbolt, Wetherell—S. & N. Nanabhoy. Dec. 25
647 Tartar, Smith—Watson, Bogle & Co. Jan. 22
535 Wellington, Ditchburn.
505 Yarra, Nairn—Ewart, Latham & Co. Nov. 18

FROM LONDON VIA PERSIAN GULF.

Fairy Rock, Robilliard—Rennie, Scovell & Co. July 25

FROM LIVERPOOL.

811 Anna Dorothea, Smith—S. & N. Nanabhoy. Nov. 19
1952 Admiral Smith—Lawrence & Co. Dec. 14
1001 Algiers, Buchanan. Aug. 15
1209 Alsagar,—Martin Young & Co. Nov. 10
861 Ambrose, Daniel. Dec. 5
1096 Arran, Martin—Macnee & Co. Nov. 18
1249 Arrandel,—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. Sept. 25
1466 Advance—Stenhouse & Co. Nov. 28
1936 Bella Maria—W. Nicol & Co. Jan. 4
1493 Broughton Hall, Tate—J. Clover & Co. Jan. 18
1547 Black Eagle, Basset—John Clover & Co. Nov. 14
1035 Bavelaw, Hughes—John Clover & Co. Nov. 25
1433 British Empire, Jones—Mungesh Pandoorung Dec. 17
382 Bulwark, Bainmantyne—W. Nicol & Co. Nov. 16
933 Budget, Belcher.
1180 Belle Isle, Babot. Jan. 8
1063 Cashlian, Welburn Nov. 28
918 Culloden, Smith—W. Nicol & Co. Nov. 28
1119 Contest, Amy—Coupland & Co. Jan. 27
1862 Coronet, Coveny—Rennie Scove & Co. Dec. 14
1081 Clifton Belle, Bustin. Jan. 2.
1497 Dreadnought, Campbell. Jan. 11
1198 Duleep Singh, Jennings.
1047 Earl of Dalhousie—A. H. Huschke & Co. Jan. 22
1643 Ellen Stewart, Lyons. Jan. 12
1250 Feronia, Hutchinson—J. P. Cornforth & Co. Dec. 9
1194 Floating Light—J. P. Cornforth & Co. Dec. 24
1069 Forganhall, Woods—J. P. Cornforth & Co. Jan. 14
994 Fleur de Lis, Taylor—Remington & Co. Dec. 9
1117 Henry Moore, Steward—Rennie, Scovell & Co. Nov. 28
1849 Henry Fernie, Brown—W. Nicol & Co. Jan. 6
1124 Havelock, Gandy—Rennie, Scovell & Co. Nov. 16
1197 Hannibal, Richardson—W. Nicol & Co. Dec. 25
1172 Illustrious, Watson—Stenhouse & Co. Nov. 28
912 India, Stewart.
650 John Stewart, Lemon—B. F. Cama & Co. Dec. 16
1445 James Seddon, Jiffaris—W. A. Graham & Co. Nov. 18
1707 King of Algeria, Curphy—W. Nicol & Co. Oct. 6
1363 King of Italy, Browne. Dec. 23
1263 Madura, Joynson—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1187 Maldon, Scott—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. Jan. 14
965 Margaret, Faulkner.
1013 Magnolia, Brown. Jan. 27
1240 Mistress of the Seas, Orkney. Nov. 10
503 Marguerite, Bertin.
956 Matheran, Mesnard—J. W. Wright & Co.
833 Nydia,—Cardwell, Parsons & Co. Nov. 11
1001 Norah Greame, Bake—E. Bates & Co. Dec. 29
001 Otago, Masterton——Ritchie, Steuart & Co. Sept. 25
491 Orixa, Gaffie.
Owangondy,—E. Bates & Co.
1328 PrincessAlexandra, White—JohnClover & Co. Sept. 24
1000 Roodee.
1151 Romania, Cruikshank—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1071 Sea King—Ewart, Latham & Co. Dec. 7
614 Sedberg, Roberts. Nov. 23
1096 Sarawak, Vaughan. Nov. 25
1075 South, Wilson. Dec. 10
1053 Sam Mendel, Ellwood—Coupland and Co. Nov. 3
1101 Shannon—W. Nicol & Co. Nov. 13
1161 Simoom, Murphy—Peel, Cassels & Co. Nov. 12
1160 Sir Charles Napier, Bell—E. Bates & Co. Jan. 5
1533 South Carolina, Shapcot—Coupland & Co. Nov. 14
601 Sparkler—Coupland & Co. Jan. 18
264 Sturdy (s), Ritchie, Steuart & Co. Oct. 9
1227 Strongbow—Bombay Shipping Company. Dec. 24
893 Sebastian Cabot, Steele—Ewart, Latham & Co. Dec. 1
1128 Southern Belle. Jan. 4
988 Tiger.
432 Tim Whiffler, Cotter—Clover & Co. Nov. 1
837 Vittoria, Martin—Stoehr, Prieger & Co. Nov. 11
599 Wabeno—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. Dec. 11
1511 Wasp.

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.

962 Arran, Cummings.
833 Araminta, Bley.
1217 Allana Dale, Chivers.
1132 Caroline, Atheridge—Martin Young & Co.
846 Fanny. Dec. 30
1194 Herald. Dec. 20
1094 North, Brown. Nov. 20
1343 Peter Maxwell, Marshall.
1425 Robert Seddon, Beets.
784 Shannon.
1244 Vicksburg, Scott Oct. 30

FROM THE CLYDE

611 Alicia—Martin, Young & Co. Dec. 28
531 City of London, Ferguson. Jan. 9
984 City of Amoy, McNeil.
1209 Challenge—W. Nicol & Co.
686 City of Manchester, Watson—Finlay Clark & Co. Nov. 26
509 City of York, Boyd—W. & A. Graham & Co.
781 Martaban, Hepburn—W. Nicol & Co. Nov. 9
Outram (s)—B. C. & R. S. N. Co.

FROM CARDIFF.

973 Windsor Forest, Curtis—Ewart, Latham & Co. Dec. 24

FROM CARDIFF VIA ADEN.

1197 Africana, Hatfield.
960 Falkland, Pender.
533 Neptune, Veary.

FROM BRISTOL VIA ADEN.

750 Martha Bowker, Goodburn.
538 Shamrock, Gilley.

FROM SUNDERLAND.

909 Dolladin Castle.
939 Sattara—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1250 Victoria Cross, Leask—Coupland & Co. Nov. 13
647 Zemindar, Jones. Nov. 13

FROM NEWCASTLE.

315 Carioca.

FROM NEWCASTLE VIA ADEN.

630 Agincourt, Williams—Lyon Brothers, & Co.

FROM HAVRE.

900 The Tyebjee, S. Tyebjee & Co.

FROM BOSTON.

Beverly (a) Putman.

FROM NEWPORT.

946 G. W. Duncan.
602 Samoset.

FROM GOTHENBERG.

Amazon—Falcher, Cooper & Co.

FROM ADEN.

1131 Algiers.
1598 Clasmerdon, Gibson—J. Clover & Co.
Chippewa.
998 Diadem, Cloak—W. Nicol & Co.
949 Etna, Hughes—J Clover & Co.
1047 Glenalva Muir—W. Nicol & Co.
1069 May Queen, Penney.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

1557 Hotspur—W. Nicol & Co. Jan. 25
811 Northumberland, Miller—W. Nicol & Co.

FROM NEW ZEALAND.

990 Owen Glendower.—Macnee & Co. Dec. 21

FROM SHANGHAI.

643 Vanquard. Connall—J. P. Cornforth & Co. Jan. 25

FROM CHINA.

387 British Banner, Grigs. Dec. 24
410 Canada.
1197 Her Majesty, Seymour—W. Nicol & Co.
803 Louisa, Tillman.
950 Octavia, Bristow—Forbes & Co. Jan. 22

FROM GALLE.

Madge Wildfire, Murray. Jan. 26
Emily and Laurie, Murphy.

FROM MAURITIUS.

Priam—J. W. Wright & Co. Feb. 10

FROM CALCUTTA.

1175 Anne Royden Jan. 19
Arabia Feb. 1
Asteroid, Gardener. Feb. 19
1118 Astronomer.
861 Ceres. Jan. 21
City of Palaces.
946 Countess Russell—A. H. Husckhe & Co. Feb. 15
1056 Day Dream.
Diamond.
558 Duc de Magenta—A. H. Huschke & Co. Feb. 12
582 Euphemus. Feb. 20
1178 Evelyn. Feb. 11
1323 French Empire.
Futtay Salum. Feb. 17
1353 Herefordshire, Walker.
877 Houghton. Feb. 11
637 J. W. Brockman.
1023 Jason. Feb. 9
816 Jessie Coffin.
453 Johanna
012 Kate Gregory.
800 Lady Canning.
Mahomed Shah Feb. 6
664 Mary Ann. Feb. 19
1700 Mistress of the Seas.
550 Monitor (a), Eaton—D. P. Bramhall & Co.
1100 North East—Boyd. Feb. 20
1062 Ontario, Villacott,—Ewart, Latham & Co. Jan. 29
Ophir Feb. 9
Pearl Jan. 25
994 Portland.
Regina Jan. 28
791 Robert Small.
1164 Robinson Crusoe. Feb. 3
808 Raritan—Cohen & Co.
893 Scindia. Feb. 19
Splendido.
363 Teazer.
874 Tinto.
1089 Ticonderoga.
Turkey Feb. 6
1253 Waterloo.
1150 Zuleika (a), Stetson—D. P. Bramhall & Co.

FROM MAULMAIN.

938 Alabama, Hellenbrick, Wallace & Co.
775 Adelaide, Richardson.
1199 Baden, (a) Stilson.
739 Chanticleer, White.
633 Harvest Home, Vicks.
1188 Lady Franklin, Rawle.
747 Maria, Teulon.
592 Princess Royal, Anderson.
375 Rebecca Shepherd (a) Somers.
665 Sparkling Wave, Emery.
899 Wurtemburg (a) Chase, Wallace & Co.

FROM MADRAS COAST.

Feroze Shah,—Natives.
698 Winterthur,—A. H. Huschke & Co.
531 Hurkaru,—W. Nicol & Co.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight ...	2s. 2d.
Do. Credits......	Do. do. ...	2s. 2¼d.
Do. Documents.	Do. do. ...	2s. 2¼d. to 2s. 5/16d.
Calcutta..........	At sight	100¼
Madras	30 days' sight	99¼
China	60 Do. . do.	217

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank..........	500	5 pr. ct.	142 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	142 pr. ct. pm.
Bank of India	100	......	Par.
Broker's Banking Company	20	......	7 pr. ct. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	50 pr. ct. pm.
Commercial Bank...	500	4½ do.	91 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	[Trs. Bks. closd. 85 pr. ct. pm. [incldg. n. sh.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10 do.	180 pr. ct. pm.
Joint Stock Bank...	70	......	48 pr. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	164 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank..........	1,000	4½ do.	116 pr. ct. pm.
Royal Bank of India	125		14 pr. ct. pm.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris..	200	4½ do.	55 pr. ct. pm. [nominal.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co. ...	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 24,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co. ...	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 p. sh.
Fort Press Co..........	3,667	575 do.	Rs. 11,100 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 2,300 p. sh.
Elphinstone Land & Press Company Limited			
One whole Share comprising..........			Rs. 33,700 pr.
1 A Share	6,000	430	
1 B Share	6,000	170	
4 C Shares	6,000	......	
2 Frere Press Co.'s Shares	1,500		
Victoria Land and Press Co..........	4,000	150 do.	Rs. 22,500 pm.
Bombay Press Co...	1,200	......	Rs. 1,500 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 1,800 pm.
RAILWAY COS.			
G.I.P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	[nominal. Rs. 8 pr. ct. pm.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.6	2¼ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2¼ do.	Rs. 6 pm. nml.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 300 prem.
Manockjee Pitty's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	......	Rs. 100 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co..........	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 450 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co..........	1,500	......	Rs. 400 prem.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	......	Rs. 3000 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	3 per. cent.	Rs. 1,500.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company ...	1,000	10 per. cent.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Colaba Land Co. ...	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 4,800.
House and Land Investment Co..........	600	......	Par.
Bombay Contract & Building Co.	150	......	Rs. 50 pm.
Bonded Warehouse.	600	......	Par.
Bombay Shipping Company	1,500	......	Rs. 4,500 pm.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	......	Rs. 100 dis.
Oriental Ship Owning Association...	250	......	Rs. 50 Nominal.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	......	Par.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	......	Rs. 100 dis.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 350 pm.
Treacher & Co. (Limited)................	250	......	2 pr. ct. pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan.............. 96
" Loan 1835-36..........
" Loan 1842-43.......... } 92
" Loan 1854-55..........
New Five per Cent. Loan 102¼
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan.......... 180½

PRICES OF BULLION, &C.

Sovereigns, each........................	Rs.	10-7-0
Bank of England Notes..................	"	10-2-0
Spanish Dollars........................	"	240
Carolus................................	"	300
Mexican Dollars........................	"	225
German Crowns..........................	"	213
Five-Franc Pieces......................	"	208 per 100 pic.
Bar Silver.............................	"	106¼
Gold Leaf..............................	"	16-9-0

PRICES CURRENT (7th March 1864.)

COTTON at Colaba		Per candy.
New Broach and Surat (ready.)	Rs.	608 to 610
New Dhollera, (ready.)	"	585 to 590
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	"	580 to 585
New Oomravuttee	"	530 to 532
Old Compta, (ready.)	"	515 to 520
Old Dharwar Sawgined	"	565 to 570
New Barsee and Nuggur	"	520 to 525
New Veeraval	"	530 to 535
New Khandeish	"	510 to 515
New Poratchee	"	535 to 540
New Accote	"	560 to 565
New Mangalore	"	550 to 555
New Hinghungaut	"	605 to 610

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,350 to 1,400.

SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...	at Rs.	6 3 to 6 4	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat ...	"	5 14 to 6 0	
Gingellymixed (Black and White)	"	32 to 33	
	"	33 to 34	
Niger	"	27 to 28	Nominal.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter*.—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £192,658 17s. 8d. (Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.)
Head Office......LONDON. | Branch Office......EDINBURGH.
BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight......	2s.	1½d. per Rupee.	
" 4 do.	2s.	1d.	do.
" 3 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
" 2 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
" 1 do.	2s.	0⅝d.	do.
" On Demand	2s.	0¼d.	do.
Circular Notes	2s.	0¼d.	do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay*," and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.

Bombay, 3rd March 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL TWO MILLION STERLING, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, ESQ., *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, ESQ., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERIC BARING, ESQ.
THOMAS COTTERELL, ESQ.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, ESQ.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, ESQ.
WILLIAM HARRISON, ESQ.
DEANE J. HOARE, ESQ.
HENRY YOUNG, ESQ., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
MICHEL E. RODOCANACHI, ESQ.
SPIRIDION MAVROJANI, ESQ.

Committee in Bombay.

D. SASSOON, ESQ., *Chairman.*
The Honorable PREMBAHOY HEMABHOY.
HAJI ESMAIL HAJI HUBIB, ESQ.

Bankers.

LONDON..............The Bank of England.
Do. ....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL............Do. do.
MANCHESTER...........Do. do.
SCOTLAND.............The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND..............The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange:—

Six months' sight..................	2s.	1½d. per Rupee.	
Three " "	2s.	0¾d.	do.
Two " "	2s.	0¾d.	do.
One " "	2s.	0⅝d.	do.
On demand	2s.	0¼d.	do.
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe..........	2s.	0d.	do.

Drafts on the *Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manages will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per an.
do. 9 do. do. 5½ do do.
do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
do. 3 do. do 4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay*,"

W. F. WESCHE, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 4th March 1864.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAUB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED.)

HEAD OFFICE, 80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Established under the Companies' Act, 1862 with Limited Liability.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.

(*With power to increase.*)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £750,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.

WILLIAM PATRICK ANDREW, Esq., (Chairman of the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railways.

Deputy Chairman.

FRANCIS WILLIAM RUSSELL, Esq., M. P., (Chairman of the National Discount Company, Limited.)
HARRY BORRODAILE, Esq., (late Bombay, C. S., Director Scinde and Cape Town Railways.)
ARCHIBALD BOYD, Esq., (Director of the Union Bank of London.)
WILLIAM DENT, Junr., Esq., (late of Messrs. Dent and Co., China.)
SIR STUART ALEXANDER DONALDSON (late Colonial Secretary and Treasurer of the Colony of N. S. W.)
WILLIAM MACKINNON, Esq., (Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., Calcutta.)
SIR CHARLES NICHOLSON, Bart., (late President of the Legislative Council, Queensland.)
THOMAS WILLIAMS, Esq., (Director of the Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Railway Companies.)
JOHN THORNTON, Esq., late Secretary to Government of India, N. W. Provinces.
GEORGE WORMS Esq., of Messrs. G. and A. Worms, London.

Auditors.

WILLIAM DENT, Esq., (Bickley, Bromley, Kent.)
J. EDMUND ANDERDON, Esq., (Director of the Bank of London.)
Messrs. COLEMAN, TURQUAND, YOUNGS and Co., 16, Tokenhouse Yard.

Bankers in London.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Solicitors.

Messrs. THOMAS and HOLLAMS, Mincing Lane.

Manager.—T. G. CRAIG, Esq.

IN INDIA.

NEALE, PORTER, Esq., (Managing Director.)

Branches.

BOMBAY............A. Mackintosh, Esq., (Manager.)
KURRACHEE......R. E. K. Wilkinson, Esq.

Branches to be opened at Lahore, Umritsur, and Delhi.

AGENTS AT CALCUTTA AND MADRAS.

The Oriental Bank Corporation.

The Manager of the Bombay Branch grants drafts on The Union Bank of London at the current rates of Exchange:—

DISCOUNTS AND LOANS.

The Bank discounts Local Bills, and Hoondies, and grants Loans on Government Paper and approved Securities.

DEPOSITS.

Interests allowed on deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, at the following rates:—

Repayble on Demand, in sums of Rs. 50 or upwards, at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice at 3 per ct. per an
" " 6 " " at 5 " "
" " 12 " " at 6 " "

To constituents requiring the Bank's drafts on England, the notice of withdrawl on Fixed Deposits will generally be dispensed with.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

On Interest or Dividends, ¼ per cent. Commission is charged if the amounts be paid in India.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being remitted Home in the Bank's Bills.

Any further information as to the rules and rates of business may be obtained at the office of the Bank or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M., Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

A. MACKINTOSH, Manager.

1, Nesbit Lane, Bombay, 29th January 1864.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ...... 2s. 1¼d. "
" 3 do. ...... 2s. 1d. "
" 2 do. ...... 2s. 0¾d. "
" 1 do. ...... 2s. 0½d. "
" On demand ...... 2s. 0¼d. "
On Scotland do. ...} 2s. 0d. "
On Ireland do. ...}
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.. } 1s. 11⅞d. "

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits for 3 months... ... ... 3 per cent. per annum
Do. 6 do. ... ... 4 " "
Do. 12 do. ... ... 6 " "

Deposits for 4 months if not less than Rs. 10,000 at 7 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. J. MARSDEN,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, 3rd March 1864.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—Paid-up Capital—£644,000.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England.
The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
4 Do. .... at 2s. 0¼d. "
3 Do. .... at 2s. 0⅛d. "
2 Do. .... at 2s. 0¼d. "
1 Do. .... at 2s.
On Demand (Head Office)......... at 1s. 11¾d. "

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 16th November 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* PAID-UP CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000,) RESERVE FUND.—Francs 9,292,565 (£371,702.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—2, Military Square.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

XCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:
On London 6 months' sight..............2s. 0½d. per Rupee
3 Do. Do..................2s. 0¼d. "
Sight.........................1s. 11⅞d. "
On France 6 months' sight...frs. 2-58 cts. "
3 Do. Do....... " 2-53 " "
Sight.......... " 2-48 " "

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits; payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at,
3 months' notice 3 per Cent. per annum.
6 Ditto 4 do.
12 Ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &C.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 8th March 1863.

BANK OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 150 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Board of Directors.

HON. ARTHUR J. LEWIS, Advocate General, Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, ESQ., (Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)
H. FORMAN, ESQ., (Messrs Leckie & Co.)
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGUR, ESQ.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, ESQ.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, ESQ.
ALLADINBHOY HUBIBHOY, ESQ.
CASSUMBHOY DHURRUMSEY, ESQ.
PEERBHOY CASSUMBHOY, ESQ.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight..........	2s.	1½d. per Rupee.	
4 do.	2s.	1d.	do.
3 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
2 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
1 do.	2s.	0⅝d.	do.
On demand	2s.	0¼d.	do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—
On Current Accounts.......................... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 "
" 6 " ... 5 "
" 12 " ... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Bank furnishes Cheque and Pass Books, and it is particularly requested that Constituents will refrain from making entries in their Pass Books, and from drawing Cheques on any but the forms supplied.

Cheques on which any alterations or erasures have been made cannot be paid.

The Bank collects Bills, Cheques, &c. payable in Bombay but, in case of dishonored Bills, does not take the Notarial step unless instructed.

All Accounts balanced half-yearly, viz., on 30th June and 31st December.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 4th March 1864.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XX. of 1857.*—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,0000 SHARES OF RS. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esquire, Chairman.	BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE.
T. F. GRAY, Esq.	CAMA, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.	KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.	

Auditors.

RICHARD LATHAM, Esq.; JAMES BEVIS, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at	2s.	1½d.	per Rupee
" 4 do.	2s.	1¼d.	"
" 3 do.	2s.	1d.	"
" 2 do.	2s.	0¾d.	"
" 1 do.	2s.	0½d.	"
" On demand do.	2s.	0¼d.	"

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay to the Royal Bank of India or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

J. GORDON, Manager.

Bombay, 4th March 1864.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION, (LIMITED.)

ધી મુંબાઇ તરેડીંગ એનદ બેંકીંગ આસોસીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

Capital Twenty Lakhs of Rupees in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, ESQ., *Chairman*
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, ESQ.
DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE WADIA, ESQ.
HAJEE ESMAEL HAJEE HABIB, ESQ.
GELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, ESQ.

Treasurers and Managers.

Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE, and SONS.

Secretary.

Mr. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.

The ASSOCIATION is opened for the transaction of local Business.

The Association discounts Local Bank and Private Bills.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 4 Do. 4 Do.
Do. 6 Do. 5 Do.
Do. 12 Do. 6 Do.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.

No. 9, Chuorch Lane, Fort, Bombay 15th Sept. 1863.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1½d. per Rupee,
Do. " at 3 " at 2s. 0⅞d. "
Do. " Demand..................
Do. Scotland " .... } 2s. 0¼d. "
Do. Ireland " ....
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 2s. 0d. "

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.

Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.

Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn for on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—

Deposits payable on demand.....................2 per ct. per annum
Do. 3 months sight..............3 "
Do. 6 " ....4 "
Do. 12 " ....5 "

The interest on the class of Deposits payable at fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realiaztion should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 2nd March 1864.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ¼ per cent., on the amount realized on invested.

On interest or dividend ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission charged.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 26th September 1863.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY. CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP CAPITAL SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND. RESERVE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0½d.	per Rupee.	
Do. at 4	do.	2s.	0d.	do.
Do. at 3	do.	1s.	11⅞d.	do.
Do. at 2	do.	1s.	11⅞d.	do.
Do. at 1	do.	1s.	11⅞d.	do.
Do. on Demand	do.	1s.	11⅝d.	do.
Scotland and Ireland.	do.	1s.	11⅝d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

Bombay, 11th February 1864.

ESPERANCE AND HANNAH'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

A RICH assortment of Pearl, Papier-mache, Scotch-wood and Blackwood Articles, combining usefulness with ornament, such as Writing Desks, Inkstands, Book-slides, Envelope Cases, Cabinets, Watch, Jewel, Card, Work, Stamp and Snuff Boxes, Cigar and Tobacco Cases, Card Trays, Pearl and Enamel Blotting Pads, and Card Cases, Picnic and Travelling Companions, &c. &c. &c

The above are inlaid with pearl, rich in design and make, forming a collection well worth inspection.

Portrait Albums, in rich binding of velvet and morocco, fitted with lock, inlaid with pearl, ivory, &c. &c.

Stereoscopes, Achromatic, and Opera Adjustment. Stereoscopic Views of the Exhibition, places of note in England, views in Egypt, &c., also a collection of Cartes de Visite.

A large and varied assortment of shooting tackle by J. Dickson & Sons, Sheffield, Powder Flasks and Magazines, Shot Pouches, Belts, Measures, Magazines, Primers, Cappers, Dog Calls, spare Springs, &c., Eley's Gun Caps, and Wadding chemically prepared and indented, and every requisite for sportsmen.

GLASSWARE FROM NASH & Co.

Tumblers, Wine, and Claret Glasses, Decanters, Finger Glasses, Waiters, &c. &c., Dinner and Breakfast Services.

Table Cloths, a variety of neat and handsome patterns, from Rs. 6 to 30.

Mappin's Razors, Scissors, Pen Knives, Table Knives, (Dessert) Carvers, &c.

Chubb's Paper, Deed, and Cash Boxes, of sizes.

Stationery—Overland, plain and embossed, Note and Chit Paper, Envelopes, &c.

Games.—The Circular Race, Parlour Bowls, German Tactics, Moorish Fort, Hard Lines, The Arena, Imperial Contest, Non Plus, &c. &c. Also Puzzles, Conjurer's Tricks, Card Alphabets, Whist Markers, Chess and Draughtsmen, &c. &c.

Meerschaum and Brier Pipes, Cigar and Fusee Cases, Tobacco in half pound tins, at Rs. 1 and upward.

Presse and Lubin's Perfumery Oils, &c. &c.

Herring's Magnetic Brushes and Combs, Rs. 5 and upward.

Crosse and Blackwell's and other celebrated makers, Oilman Stores, assorted Biscuits, &c. all perfectly sound and as usual, with us, moderately priced as will be observed:—Macaroni at 8 annas a pound, Sausages Rs. 5 per doz. Salmon in 1lb. tins.

Allsop's Beer bearing their new trade mark on lable and capsule, superior Brandy, and a further consignment of Sherry.

ESPERANCE AND HANNAH.

TO ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, AND MACHINISTS.—THE undersigned have on hand, and for arrival, the undernoted Engines, and other machinery, from the Engineering works of Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co., Edinburgh and Leith.

13 H P Condensing Steam Engine and Boiler.
12 H P Upright do. do.
Upright Boilers for do.
12 H. P. Horizontal high pressure Steam Engine.
10 H. P. Upright Steam Engine and Boiler.
4 H. P. Portable Steam Engine and Multitubular Boiler.
Portable Punching and Shearing Machines.
Planing Machine.
Drilling Machines, double geared, Self-acting.
Screw Cutting Gap Lathe.
Single and Double Acting Donkey Pumping Engines.
Pumping Engines.
Hydraulic Presses.
A Screwing Machine to Lithograph.
A strong Carry for conveyance of Boilers.
A Cotton Gin.
Self-acting Saw Bench, with Saws complete.
Circular Saws.
Lithographic Presses; various sizes.
A set Heavy Plate Bending Rollers, on base plate.
Spigot and Fancel Pipes.
Ornamental Cast Iron Garden pumps, with handles, various sizes.
Steel Mill Picks, and handles, &c. &c.
Brass Water Guages, Guage Cocks, Glass Stakes, Brass Cocks, Stop Valves, Smith's Patent Steam Indicators.

For full particulars, purchasers are requested to apply to Mr. Andrew Laing, Machinist, Girgaum Road, where tracings of all the Machinery may be seen.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.
Agents to Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co.

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

JACOB COMPANY.—Civil, Military, and Outfitting Establishment, Bombay, have always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.

Black Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best Englshi Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats.
Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.
A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Water-can, Foot-tub and Hip-baths.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.

N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.

Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

FOR SALE.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Large and varied assortment just received Overland.

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS, LONDON.—For really good, latest fashioned, largely assorted, and moderately priced HATS, please call at

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

NOTICE.—PONDICHERRY CIGARS, No 2, or "Rajah's," the above have just been landed. Apply to

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—CORRUGATED SHEET IRON. suitable for Roofing. A quantity of ITALIAN ZINC No. 15, shortly expected.

29th January 1864. HEYCOCK & Co.

FOR SALE.—PATENT ASPHALTE ROOFING FELT, particularly adapted for lining under Iron and Tile Roofs, as also between Walls to deaden sound, and neutralize the effects of heat for which it is much used in China. Apply to

LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

JUST received per Overland Mail, an assortment of handsome mounted cluster brilliant Rings—price Rs. 150 to Rs. 700. Gold and Silver English Lever Watches.

Hummum Street. D. DAVIS & Co.

DEAL BOARDS FOR SALE.—Just received ex *Gilbert Thompson*, 137,672 feet Flooring Boards, 6 in. by ½ to 1¼, and 14,204 feet Weather Boards ¾ by ⅞ by 6⅞, to be sold per 100 running feet. Apply to,

PEEL, CASSELS & Co.

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL have just received per *Myrtle* and other ships; Ornamental Cast Iron Guttering and Rain Water Pipes, Galvanised Corrugated Sheet Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Piping.

Fire Brick and Fireclay.

Portable Steam Engines, by Claxton and Shuttleworth, Bar and Plate Iron.

Joiners, Engineers and Contractors, Tools, &c. &c.

Metal Mart, Borree Bunder, February 1864.

MESSRS. SYKES & Co, HUMMUM STREET, FORT—HAVE just received, by the last Mail a lot of Photographic Chemicals, Albuminized Paper being selected by Mr. Sykes now in England.

Cartes de Visite and Stereoscopic Portaits of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and Rao Bahadoor Ramchunder Balcrustnajee.

They also beg to bring to notice, that thay hold a very choice stock of Albums, and Gold Lockets, of very choice desings, together with an assortment of Cameras, Lenses, and Photographic requisites, of every description.

FOR SALE.—A fine upstanding, high caste, 5 year old, Iron Grey Arab Horse, fifteen hands high, with great power and fine action, would make a grand Cavalry Charger. Price Rs. 1,575. A certificate of soundness will be given. Also, a very powerful dark brown Arab Horse, 5 years old, about 14-1 high, with black points Price Rs. 900. To be seen at MR. CLEMENTS, Veterinary Surgeon Commission Stables, Byculla.

26th February 1864.

FOR SALE AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES and TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Marathi Bible, Royal 12mo, 1 Rupee.

Gospels of Mark, Luke, and John in Modi, 1 Anna per copy. Hindustani New Testament, new edition, 1 Rupee. Parsi-Gujerati New Testament, price 8 annas.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION at the Byculla Commission Stables the following Horses, Racers, &c.:—

G. A. H. "Champion."
G. A. G. "Sultan."
G. A. G. "Laddie."
B. A. G. "Bauker."
G. A. H. "Marmion."
C. A. H. "Cheesecake."
A Dark Iron Grey Arab Horse.
A Ditto Galloway.
A Pegu Poney, strong and useful.
A Dog Cart complete.
A Self-driving Carriage, with moveable Box, &c.—Apply to the undersigned.

W. CLEMENTS, Veterinary Surgeon,
Byculla Commission Stables.

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

TO MESSES AND OUT-STATIONS.—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. beg to intimate the arrival of a large increase of Mess and General Stores, and at the same time would observe that they are desirous to extend this branch (Mess and General Stores) of their business for which they now possess every facility, and from the fact of so large a consuming business with so many Branch establishments they can ensure a constant freshness of stock which they now purpose offering at as low rates as possible consistent with first class guaranteed articles. Messes allowed 10 per cent discount for prompt payment.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited),

Bombay—The Fort and Byculla.

BISCUITS of sorts in large size and small size tins—

Mixed.	Fancy Machine.
Ginger Tunbridge.	Queen's.
Rich Arrowroot.	Picnics.
Plain "	½ Abernethey.
Coffee "	½ Captain.
Cracknell.	Traveller's.
Fancy Cracknell.	Cabin.
Desserts.	Spicenuts.
Vanilla.	Ginger Nuts.
Maccaroons.	German Rusks.
Ratafias.	Biscuit Powder.
Victorias.	

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

FRESH TOILET REQUISITES.—PERFUMES by Lubin "Paris," Atkinson, Piesse and Lubin, and Rimmel consisting of—

Princess Alexandra's Bouquet	Box his Ears
	Bridal Bouquet
Princess Beatrice's Bouquet	Friendship Offerings
Kiss me Quick	Patchouli
Wood Violet, by the Original Maker	Sweet Briar
	Jasmine
Something New	Forget Me Not
Jockey Club	Ess. Bouquet
New Mown Hay	The Provence Rose
Rough and Ready	Pestachio Nut Complexion Powder
Frangipanni	

SCENTED SOAPS in great variety, consisting of

Honey	Elder Flower
Brown Windsor	Glycerine
Sun Flower Oil	White Almond, &c. &c.

ROWLAND'S PREPARATIONS and every article requisite for the Toilet. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort, and Poona.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF FASHIONABLE MILLINERY

MRS. LAKE,
No. 7, BYCULLA ROAD, BOMBAY,

HAS the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay, that she has just received ex *City of Carlisle* and *Overland*.

A splendid assortment of Paris and London Millinery consisting of—
Ladies Dress Bonnets in Tulle, Crepe, Blonde, Silk, &c. richly trimmed.
Plain and Colored Crinoline and Straw Bonnets.
Boys and Girls Hats of every description.
Alexandrina Curls in human hair.
The most fashionable Head Dress of the Season.
Human hair Coronets, Black, Brown, and light colored.
Ball Dresses, in Tulle, Black, White, Maize, Pink, Blue, &c.
Robes in French Organdi and Grenadine.
Moire Antiques, Black, White and Colored.
Colored Chintz and Jacconets.
Rich Black and White Glace Silks.
Colored Checked Silks.
Rich Silk Robes for Evening.
Colored Silk Grenadine Robes.
Pink, Blue, Black, and White Satin.
Black and Colored Silk Velvet.
Fine French Muslins.
Colored French Lawns.
White Brilliants "Dorias."
Plain White Grenadine.
Spotted and sprigged Grenadine
Mohair Dresses.
Black and Colored Cloth for Ladies.
Colored Chiniz Organdi.
Pink, Blue, White and Maize Tarlatan.
White, Black, Blue, and Pink Tulle.
Areophane Crepe in all Colors.
Fine Book Muslin for Dresses.
Black Spanish Lace Shawls and Burnouses
White Spanish Lace Burnouses.
White Grenadine Burnouses.
Black and White Grenadine Square Shawls
Colored and White Llama Shawls.
Black Lace Paletots.
Mohair Burnouses.
Embroidered Muslin Collars and Sleeves.
Embroidered Muslin Chemisettes and Sleeves.
Embroidered "Alexandriana" Bows.
White Lace Collars and Cuffs.
Embroidered Muslin Handkerchiefs.
Lace Handkerchiefs.
Plain hemmed Cambric Handkerchiefs.
Embroidered Book Muslin Insertion and Edging.
Embroidered Jacconet Insertion and Edging.
Black and White Maltese Insertion and Edging.
Valenceinnes Lace Insertion and Edging.
Broad black lace Insertion and Flouncing.
Black real and Imitation lace Lappets.
Fancy Muslin Bodices trimmed.
The "Ruby" "Alexandrina" and "Empress" Corset. for Ladies.
Ladies Riding Belts.
Cardinibus Skeleton Hoops.
Black and White Bonnet Caps
Cashmere Hoods and Cloaks for Infants.
Ladies' White and Black Kid Gloves.
Gentlemen's White Kid Gloves.
White Silk Stockings.
White Wreaths with Bouquettes.
Colored ditto in great variety.
Stylish French Head Dresses in Crepe and Feathers.
Bridal Wreaths and Bouquettes.
Garnitures of flowers for Ball Dresses.
A large assortment of White and Colored Roses.
Bonnet Flowers in white, and all the fashionable color.
White and Colored Ostrich and Fancy Feathers.
"Ibis" "Eagle" "Teal" and Hackle Plumes.
Fancy Birds and Butterflys.
Fancy Fans, Bouquette holders.
Tortose shell Combs.
White, Black and Colored ribbons in great variety.
Rich and Elegant China sash ribbons.
Black velvet ribbons.
Goffered Braid and Gimps.
Broad and narrow satin ribbons in all colors.
Gold Buckles, fancy Buttons and Goffered Ribbon ruches.
Victoria Lawn and Book Muslin for Linings.
Black Moire Antiques.
Plain Black Glace Silks.
Sheppard's plaid Silk.
Black Grenadine and Mohair.
Half Mourning Grenadine.
Black and Half Mourning Muslins.
Half Mourning Chintz.
Black Paramatta and Crepe.
Broad Black Barege for Burnouses.
Black Crepe Collars and Sleeves.
White plain hemmed ditto.
Black Bonnets and Hats.
Black Silk Stockings.
Black Kid Gloves.
Black Llama and Barege Burnouses.
Black Silk Mantles.
Black, and Half Mourning Flowers.
Black Ribbons, Feathers, Buttons, &c
Black Fans and Small Tulle Veils.
Black Gimps and Trimmings.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay or on notice can be taken of them.

Bombay, 14th December 1863.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey, Bleached, Colored Goods, Twists, &c. On account and at the risk of Ghellabhoy Khanbhoy, the first purchaser.

W. H. 3026-37—12 Bales 600 Pieces Grey Shirtings.

SALE OF DAMAGED OLIBANUM.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the Town Custom House, on account of the concerned, damaged Olibanum, weight 201¾ cwt. and 7 lbs. 416 Bags, landed ex Cotia *Veresal*, from Cutch.

Bombay, 9th March 1864. CRAWFORD & Co.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following Furniture, &c., belonging to a native gentleman, now changing his residence, the same comprises several pairs of first size glass-bottomed Globe Lamps, Chandeliers, Wall Shades, with and without Drops, Chairs, four post Bedsteads, Swinging Cot and Chairs, Teakwood Liquor Case, Camp Cots, Camp Tables, large Iron Treasury Chests, Crockery, Silver Teapot, Spoons and Forks, Cooking Utensils, 24 pairs Lady's and Children's Boots, Letter and Note Papers, Envelopes, &c.

On account and risk of Shaw Mugun Soorchund and by order of Messrs. Nasmah & Co.—

C N / T { § 1 C 10. } 10 bales of No. 30 Mule Twist.
18 bags of Rice landed ex *Sutherland Wright.*
6 bales of Gunny Bags, ex *Royal Alfred.*

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Few Boxes of best Congou, and Green Tea, 10 and 5 Catty Boxes and 100 dozen best Sherry.

Twenty thousand best Manilla Cigars, No. 2, at Rs. 45 per 1000, or Rs. 23 per box of 500.

Few Gold and Silver Hunting and open-faced Watches (very superior finish) in Morocco case, by "John Cragg," London.

1-16 inch large screw Jack with driver.
5-6 do. small do. do.
A few sets of best plated-mounted Carriage Harness.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 9th March 1864.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION AT FORT GEORGE BARRACKS

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at his residence, Fort George, the property of an Officer, proceeding to England, consisting of Plate, Plated Glass, and Crockeryware, Lamps, Pictures Medical and other Books, Blackwood Furniture, viz., Tables, Chairs, Couches, Chest of Drawers, Cots, Teapoys, Carpets, Cooking Utensils, and a variety of other useful Articles.

AT ONE O'CLOCK P. M.

A light Office Shigram with serviceable Horse and Harness complete.

The property will be on view from Monday, the 14th instant.

TERMS Cash.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE.

Bombay, 9th March 1864.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.

CAPITAL £2,500,000.—(FULLY SUBSCRIBED.)

19, CORNHILL, LONDON.

MARINE BRANCH, 5, ROYAL EXCHANGE, AVENUE.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman.

Henry Trower, Esq., (Trowers and Lawson.)

Deputy Chairman.

Samuel Hanson, Esq., (Samuel Hanson & Co.)
John Boustead, Esq., (Price, Boustead & Co.)
George T. Brooking, Esq. (A. St. Helens Place.)
Jeremiah Colman, Esq., (J. & J. Colman.)
Charles Curling, Esq., (Charles Curling & Co.)
Edwin Fox, Esq., (Halliday, Fox & Co.)
N. Griffiths, Esq., (N. Griffiths, Tate and Fisher.)
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David Hart, Esq., (Lemon Hart & Son.)
Francis Hicks, Esq., (Thomas & Francis Hicks.)
John Hodgson, Esq., (Grant, Hodgson & Co.)
John G. Homere, Esq., 149 Gresham House.
John Humphrey, Esq., New Hibernia Wharf.
M. Joshua, Esq., (Joshua Brothers & Co.)
F. Larkworthy, Esq., Managing Director of the Bank of New Zealand.
William Leask, Esq., East-cheap.
Henry William Peek, Esq., (Peek Brothers & Co.)
Alexander Sim, Esq., (Churchill & Sim.)
J. Adam Smith, Esq., (Smith, Wood & Co.)
John R. Thomson, Jr., Esq., (J. R. Thomson & Co.)
John KempWelch, Esq., (Orlando Jones & Co.)
James Woodhouse, Esq., (J. P. & C. M. Woodhouse.)

Solicitors.

Messrs. Thomas and Hollams, Mincing Lane.

Manager, Fire Department.—Henry Thomson, Esq.
Actuary, Life Department.—W. P. Pattison, Esq.
Underwriter, Marine Department.—J. Carr Saunders, Esq.
Secretary.—Henry Ghinn, Esq.

INSURANCES AGAINST FIRE

May be effected for any length of time from one month upwards. An Insurance for seven years certain will be charged as *for six years only.*

Losses by Lightning are made good, where the property insured has been actually set on Fire thereby.

All reasonable Expenses, incurred at the time of fire, in the removal of property insured in this Office, will be paid.

Fifteen days of grace will be allowed for the renewal of all *annual* policies, during which time the Company will be liable, unless the risk has previously been declined, or the Insured has declared his intention not to renew.

MARINE RISKS

are taken on Cotton, Silk, Seeds, and other Produce, by Steamer or sailing vessel, to great Britain and the Continent, at current rates.

Prospectuses, and all information respecting the Fire and Marine Branches of the above Company, can be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents to the Commercial Union Assurance Company.
(*Fire and Marine Branches.*)

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

(POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.)

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1838.

For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, AGRA, AND HONGKONG.

And Agencies throughout the United Kingdom and Her Majesty's Indian Empire, and in most of the principal Towns on the Continent of Europe.

CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.

Accumulated Fund upwards of £736,000. Revenue about £300,000.

New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £40,000, per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of this Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds ONE MILLION TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Local Board of Management.

The Hon. Arthur J. Lewis, Advocate General.
E. P. Repton, Esq., (Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchants.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.
Charles F. Kelly, Esq., (Messrs. Kelly and Hore), Solicitor.

Medical Officer.

James Vaughan, Esq., F.R.C.S.

Solicitors.

Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland and Peile.

Agents.—Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

Bankers.

The Bank of Bombay.
The Agra and United Service Bank.

Secretary.

C. H. Ogbourne, Esq., F.S.S.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable. Bonuses triennial.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.

Assignments of Policies registered without charge. Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices:—The "With Profits" rates are very considerably lower, and in some cases amount to *little more than two-thirds* of what is charged, so that Assurers upon that scale secure an immediate and permanent advantage independently of further benefits derived from triennial divisions of Profits.

FOR EXAMPLE

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower.

Age.	CIVIL.						MILITARY.					
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	3
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	4
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	8
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	11
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	2

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples shew the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods at the respective Ages.:—

Age.	CIVIL.				MILITARY.			
	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	58	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Reports. Prospectuses, &c., apply to the Secretary.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.

1, Bruce, Lane, Bombay 1st January, 1864

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